o all who oppose the temper

ed a worthy citizen of this tow. of the Orthodox Church; he inence society, but, to the aston ad him, he went into the busi ent spirits-occupying a small dwelling, which had been but acated by a youthful rumselle would probably let him sell he ntreated by the friends of ten His sin was faithfully pointed writer of this article, learning r the glory of God to sell run. ward with others for prayers, and his sin. But so guilty did he no mercy for him, and soon went air and partial insanity, and was Asylum for the Insane.

e friends of temperance of dest of every Christian and every once for all my errors, and ma

most solemnly warns all his fam g to do with intoxicating drinks the care of him in the asylum He embraced the opportunity and a handkerehief to the bed post

cted to his family, found in his I long himself, he writes :ily .- I feel, by neglecting duty, I rdon of God. I feel an unhappive thousands of worlds, if I has from. I mean the sin of supply otherwise, any one with intoxica ew the evil, but did not feel the blors which God requires. If I beings as myself, and done all I hould not use it. God only knows it has destroyed in the world. uench the spirit of God that misl converted the soul. What I was ou of the danger and try to save you God from having any thing to de iscourage the use of it. I won you in my situation for thousands with earliest desire, request that family would keep, by the help

he total abstinence pledge for the and others. I will do as my fahad done, be faithful to the end."-I should never see you, remember vell as I can; don't torget God and

the was desirous of doing all he his example from having a bad family. But alas! Satan took addespairing state of mind, and he is

wife and children (unconverted to heir dreadful loss. Much of the ruction that a dying husband and to his family is contained in the nome while at Concord. O that heed to his dying counsel-but we e glad to see all these letters in stevens, I will trouble you no far than to request you to give the place in your paper. By so doing he friends of temperance. C. B. M. WOODWARD.

N. H., Dec. 25. riendly to the temperance cause

above into their papers.

say, in connection with the above. n therein named was hurled to the er rumseller in the place, who had years, whose store had become a ous for drunkards, was instantane-God with blindness, so (as he he could not tell a five dollar bil e gave heed to the warning, left of God restored his sight. But anone into the same store to trade, uring the dark waters of death wise another man has gone into trade, from which the man whose iven, was burled in despair, and is me liquid weapon of death, scatheatures soul and body. God have oul. It does appear to me that hese are but daring the Almighty adgment.

ds are staggering about in our ne of them go home horridly to ilies, destroying provisions, &c., haid up in their sober moments of their family. One good brother d me that he had heard one of is family distinctly, while he was se at the distance of a half mile. most astonishing of all is, that in these transpiring things, the greatbe church are opposing the tements. I am now lecturing once a bject of temperance, but can get the church members out to hear. band of us holding temperance one evening in a week. There, we bespeak of God to convince out the church (for we love them) o on they have taken in opposing so the temperance cause; and prayty to shut up the rum shops in his all the lovers of the temperance would make the little band here of the people in Isaiah's day,cause, in the strength of the Lord, to the gate. See Isaiah xxviii. C. B. M. WOODWARD.

HERALD AND JOURNAL.

es, accounts of revivals, and other matters ust be accompanied with the names of the to be particular to write the names of subame of the post office to which papers and a manner that there can be no misunder

Vol. XVI. S ABEL STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN RAND, AGENT.

NUMEROUS CONVERSIONS TO PROTES-TANTISM IN SAINTONGE.-NO. I. MONTAUBAN, (Tarn and Garonne,)) Sept. 16, 1844.

From the New York Evangelist.

Particulars respecting Saintonge and the introduction of the Reformation into this province. Long contioned persecutions. Religious and moral state of a portion of the population up to the present time Influence of colporteurs and evangelists. Mr. Desmenards. Commencement of the revival.

I have now cheering facts to communicate to ou, and I hasten to perform the agreeable task. If I have too often been obliged to relate sad accounts of the intolerance of priests, the injustice of the government and the want of zeal of our Christian brethren, it is consoling to meet sometimes in our way with exhibitions of the power and love of

We will first take some notice of Saintonge. where the remarkable revival of religion among the Roman Catholies has begun, of which I am to

Saintonge is situated in the southwest of France, and borders for some distance on the ocean. The principal city is Rochelle, once one of the most flourishing seaports of the kingdom, but which was in its temporal prosperity by the intolerance of popery. It is naturally a fertile country, rich in all inds of produce; the inhabitants are laborious and industrious. But Saintonge is poorer than many other provinces of France, because the Jesuits and Louis XIV. systematically crushed its industry and commerce. Sad effect of religious persecutionnot only to oppress the conscience but to retard the mental and physical growth of nations!

The doctrines of the Reformation were intr duced into Saintonge by John Calvin. He had been forced, in 1534, to fly from Paris; for the doctors of the Sorbonne there carried on a bloody persecution, and sought especially to lay hands upon this theologian of twenty-five years, who had already done great things for the propagation of the Protestant faith. Calvin therefore took refuge in the city of Angouleme, and traversed part of Saintonge, announcing the gospel of God. Not daring to preach in towns, he formed religious meetings in the forests, in the bosom of secluded valleys, and caves. Popular tradition shows even to this day these caves, which are called the grottoes

of Ca'rin. In these wild retreats the illustrious re-

the Word of God, distributed copies of little tracts

mer instructed his disciples. He read to them

which he had written for their edification, and with them worshipped the Lord, in spirit and in truth. The protestants of Saintonge have preserved me interesting anecdotes of the evangelical labors of Calvin. I will mention but one. The reformer was one day in conference with some friends in a cave, and said to them that he had abandoned for ever the Romish church's mass. "But," replied one of his hearers, "the sacrifice of the mass must be right, because it is every where performed throughout the world!" "Here is my mass," answered Calvin, pointing to the Bible open before him. Then lifting his eyes to heaven, he exclaimed with the tone of deep conviction-" Lord, if in he day of judgment thou reproachest me with not having been to mass, I will answer thee confidently. "Lord, thou hast not commanded it-here is thy

When Calvin, ever persecuted by the popish docors, left Saintonge to go into Switzerland, his work was continued by faithful servants of Christ. Large numbers flocked te the banners of Protestantism Gentlemen, peasants, men of every age and condition, embraced the doctrine of justification by faith. Many of the priests even and of the monks gave up their impostures and professed the truth. In a word. Protestantism became the dominant religion in the province. The city of Rochelle was regarded as the bulwark of Reformed Christianity in France. There, in 1571, was held the celebrated national Synod, which sanctioned our old Confession of Faith, before queen Jane of Albert, and the

llustrious admiral Coligny. Historians relate that the manners of the inhabiants were completely changed. No more profane dancing, nor immoral discourse, nor scandalous arrels. It was seldom that Protestants had law its or the like among themselves. On Sunday the whole population attended regularly divine service. In the public places, instead of indecent songs, the laboring people sang psalms and engaged in profitable conversation. Even children, under pious and devout teachers, contracted the habit of speaking of sacred things, and encouraged

Alas! this happy state did not last long. The more faithful the Reformers were, the more Popery hated them. It gave the signal of civil war. The assacre of St. Bartholemy taught French Protesants that Rome had sworn to exterminate them. They took arms to defend their faith, their life, their families, their property. Then arose a fierce struggle, during which piety was often exposed to oo strong temptations, and good morals were inared. It is difficult, in the conflict and rage of war, to hold real communion with the Lord. Still, after more than thirty years of bitter contests, the Protestants obtained from Henry IV. the famous edict of Nantes, and commenced rebuilding their

They had some rest for the first half of the eventeenth century. The Christians of Saintonge showed anew their obedience to the law of the Lord. They devoted themselves to the service of their divine Master. But the blows of persecution were only suspended. The jesuits acquired a sad influence over the king, Louis XIV. They persunded him that he ought to convert all the Protestants of France, peaceably if he could, forcibly if he must. Louis XIV. unhappily gave heed to these perfidious counsels. He was a man of small intelligence and much bigotry. His conscience reroached him with having disgraced his station by immoral conduct, and he fancied to expiate his sins by rooting out heresy from his kingdom.

I will not relate these dreadful persecutions they are known to all the world. Protestants were robbed of their most sacred rights. The priests took away their children to instruct them in Popery. Pastors were banished, churches demolished, members of flocks subjected to horrible outrages from dragoons. They were forbidden to hold religious meetings under pain of death; and when they were detected in a meeting, the soldiers fired upon them as upon wild heasts. More dreadful still! the law required the a to commune in the Romish Church, that is to say, to commit sacrilege, for they did not believe the popish doctrines!

Then great numbers of Protestants left their country, shaking off the dust of their feet. Those of Saintonge, in particular, abandoned in crowds their native land, because being near the sea shore they could more easily than others take flight. A governor of this province wrote, ten years after the evocation of the edict of Nantes, that a hundred Cape of Good Hope and to North America. You progress in Saintonge.

have now in the United States many of these Hu-; It is especially in the neighborhood of St. John

French churches, which were flourishing. persecutors would at last feel some compassion and city, and Protestant worship will be performed near forbear their cruel tyranny. Vain hope! For the graves of those who died to defend the eause more than sixty years intolerance continued its at- of the Reformation.

their barbarous enemies only prayers and groans. upon the religious revival of Saintonge. We must now consider the effects of this long continued persecution upon the moral and religious condition of the Protestants. Some persevered in the faith with unshaken constancy; but others lost all religion of any kind. Having no pastors, nor the other hand they had an hereditary horror of of circuits and stations, but little concerning these almost ruined by the religious wars. In general est outrages, and to torment the sick upon their in either, we suppose will be acceptable." the whole province of Saintonge has suffered much death beds. If they went by constraint into popish to partake in the Romish ceremonies they mentally

> were neither Protestants nor Romanists. They lived, may come from a feebler instrumentality. so to speak, in a neutral state, and it is easy to understand that they fell soon into the saddest ignorance of religion. Superstition took in their minds received the curses of the people.

lages of Saintonge immediately drove away their law; here are the Scriptures, which are the rule thou hast given me,—the Scriptures, in which I garded as the source of all their troubles. But of the continuation of the office as essential to the find no other sacrifice than that of the Lamb, slain they did not substitute in their place the ministers welfare of the Church. He further says: ment, attendance on mass, or the partaking of the churches, being nominally Roman Catholics, and really not belonging to any communion.

Such was their religious position when colporteurs came into this country. They went from house to house offering the Word of God, and nor do we wish to: we have lived thus far without religion and we do not intend to change our course! Some however had retained vague recollections of

ceitful work." (Prov. xi, 18.) The papists thought

generations in the way of salvation. ligious revival ought to be mentioned in our corresthan their compatriots in the warfare. They are education. A Romanist by birth, and long attached energy and daring. Dignified in presiding, serious to the old dynasty of the Bourbons, Mr. Desme- in deportment, and wise and quick in decisions, nards has abandoned all his political idols, re- and commanding attention and respect from the nounced the superstitions of his younger days, and multitudes who flock together on the occasion of Without being a pastor he fills the office of an visited by a presiding elder that they shall hear someevangelist, and the Lord has deigned to crown his thing above the common order of their stated minis-

labors with the most brilliant success. thousand inhabitants had sought an asylum beyond I have seen several letters of Mr. Desmenards'; pected, and our quarterly meeting occasions be seathe kingdom. They went to every quarter of the they are imbued with warm piety and express sons of interest and power, and not of mortification globe, to England, Holland, Germany, and even the strong confidence that the truth will make great and defeat. If permited, we intend to hint at some

guenot families who went from Saintonge. They d'Angely that the revival manifests itself. St. John formed in New York, Boston, and elsewhere, d'Angely was once an important city; it contained only Protestants, and occupied an important place Still, large as was the emigration, most of the in our religious wars. But, having been taken by Protestants of Saintonge remained at home: some the Romanists, after a long siege, its fortifications other article in reference to this Seminary before you will get something," says some good friend, because they were too old or too feeble to under- were destroyed, and it is now a small place withtake so long a voyage; others because they were out commerce or influence. The inhabitants have too strictly watched and could find no way of estable and could fi

tacks upon this unfortunate people, who opposed to I will finish in my next letter what I have to say Accept, &c.

"PRESIDING ELDERS."

In the last Northern Advocate we find a commu Bibles, nor pious books, (for they were cruelly de-nication from the Rev. John E. Robie headed as prived of their religious writings,) they could not above, and containing as we suppose some judicious They remembered that the priests had come of both are solemn, weighty and responsible, and into their houses with soldiers to commit the great-

"Many of our stations and circuits have been churches they gave no attention; and when forced powerfully influenced, and their prosperity much enhanced, by the hints and advice given by presiding elders; and perhaps our districts, or some of them, This state of things produced a singular result may be susceptible of a little farther improvement upon many of the inhabitants of Saintonge. They by a few hints and a little plain advice, through it

We might here remark, for the sake of information the place of the gospel, and it was stamped with tion, that the presiding elder's station is not a dishatred against the popish clergy. I will give an tinct order in the ministry, but merely promotion to example. These poor men attributed all natural office in the Caurch, and that he ranks no higher evils to the priests. Were there fields destroyed in orders than the majority of other ministers in his by hail? They said-the priests have done it Did district. He has a larger field of territory assigned an epidemic sickness take off their herds, they still bim over which he is appointed to preside, but his said—the priests have done it. Did they suffer any real labor, in these days, is far less than what falls domestic affliction? Their reply was-It is the appropriately to preachers in our large stations and priests' doing. Under all their troubles they cried circuits. From our knowledge of services rendered, -The priests! the priests have brought upon us this we think this is evident. We speak now of prescalamity! And the popish curates in the villages ent actual labor, and not what we conceive should were the unhappiest of men, for they every where received the curses of the people.

With the blessing of God on the labors of our self-What wonder? The solution is easy. The peasantry, of whom we speak, had lost their true our people for more preaching, a great and evident spiritual guides; they had, as I have already said, change has taken place in our districts within a few no means of Christian instruction. It is plain then years past, and therefore the amount of labor bestowwhy they adopted superstition; for man must be- ed and the time allotted to its service is comparacessarily believe in something: if he does not tively light to what it once was. What now requires know the truth he will take up with a lie. And as but two, and at most three days to perform, but to the form of the superstition what is there strange? a few years since required as many weeks. As the The priests were the first cause of the misfortunes work becomes more circumscribed in limits, and of the villagers. It was therefore natural that in pressed within a smaller sphere of observation, it is their noubles they should blame the priests. No reasonable to expect that the oversight will be doubt they were grossly mistaken,—the priests more general and careful, and that the presiding elwere not responsible for the hail nor the epidemic diseases; but they had by their cruelties, by their and providing amply for the wants of the charges barbarous persecutions, roused hatred against them- under his supervision. For wise and prudential selves which was handed down from father to son, objects the office was constituted. It has worked and the charges made against them were, so to speak, the interpretation, the popular commentary on the frame work of our economy. Its being and intheir former atrocities. When the revolution of fluence, judiciously prosecuted, is still essential to 1789 gave to all liberty of conscience, several vil- our prosperity and the stability of our institutions.

of the gospel, of whom they felt no need. Besides, The appointment and office, however, on which Christian worship was proscribed soon after by the we speak, needs to be watched. This, like every National Convention. Priests and pastors were no other good thing, is perilled and liable to abuse; and onger allowed to perform their religious worship, unworthy and incompetent persons, and idlers in nd atheism seemed to have pervaded all France, the vineyard may prostitute their office, and the rank When religion came to be established, some priests and dignity conferred upon them, to base, unworthy, returned to Saintonge, but without success. They and carnal purposes, and thus among the people, were no longer sustained by the secular power; and ministers too, bring the office into disrepute. they could not order, under penalty of imprisoncommunion. The inhabitants kept aloof from the we conceive as indispensable to the success and farther, and to hint at some points of duty which respect of the presiding elder, and satisfactory to the ministers and people under his care and admin-

istration. In view of the office, and the respect, rank and dignity, almost universally attached to it, and esspeaking of the grace which is in Christ. Many pecially by our people, we conceive that our wisest, and holiest, and maturest men, both in knowledge "What is the Bible? We do not know this book, and experience, should be appointed. Men who are throughly versed and established in the doctrine and economy of our Church, and who not only love the faith of their ancestors. The old men told the of effectually defending them against the onsets and venerate our institutions, but are canable also young that these colporteurs held the same language of enemies, and the cavils of the disaffected and with that which they had heard in childhood. fault finding. They should also be capable of eluci-There was in the conscience of some I know not dating and expanding our doctrines and institutions, what traces of Protestantism not wholly effaced. and show their complete adaptation to the wants Perhaps God would bless the fidelity and the of the people, and stamping, if possible, our entire prayers of the martyrs in their posterity. Perhaps image on the masses with whom they associate. these ignorant men felt that physical enjoyment is This, in these days, will require men of enlightened not enough, and that man lives not by bread alone.

Attention was awake. Bibles were bought; colporteurs consulted; religious conversations were we contend, has no right to the office, and though porteurs constituen; rengious contents we contents, has no right through the influence of prominent friends, and his shown great indifference became serious. Rich own officiousness he may have succeeded to an apand poor, those who had arrived at old age, and pointment, he may rest assured that he is only borne those just entered upon life, exclaimed—" Is not with by the people, and cared for by his brethren, this the religion of our fathers?" And whole villages, with their mayors at their head, said to the not for any qualification he possesses to fill a place colporteurs—"We wish to hear what you have to which deservedly belongs to another more competell us. Come and speak, we will listen to you."

Wonderful! that after a hundred and sixty years, sible duties. We have fallen on singular and diswhen six or seven generations had gone down to cordant times. The elements of strife and disaffecthe tomb, from the Revocation of the edict of tion heave and swell like the waters of a stormy Nantes, the Reformed religion should all at once ocean. A restless and revolutionary spirit is abroad. rea pear in twenty or thirty communes of Saintouge; The Church in her organization and devisings is and this fact is one more proof of the truth of that watched with a malicious, reproachful and envious passage in the Bible: "The wicked worketh a deready to leap upon her altars in order to batter at they had effectually extirpated heresy in this part of the throne and dominion of her institutions. Our France. But no, look and undeceive yourselves! own beloved Zion, which has hitherto been curtain-This religion, which you basely persecuted, has ed by an especial protection, is agitated by discord

risen from its grave, it lives again to guide new and contentions. In these perilous times, it is expected that presiding elders will act a prominent One man who has greatly contributed to this re- and efficient part. From them we expect more pondence: it is Mr. Desmenards. He belongs to a captains and leaders of the embattled hosts. They noble family, and has received a very cultivated should be ready active, and expert. Men of life, now spends his whole time, his fine talents, his their meetings. Men, also who can preach as well large fortune, his life, to preaching the gospel as do all other things, for the people expect when

trations. It is extremely embarrassing for the preach-Every day, in the morning, Mr. Desmenards er in charge, to give out his appointment far and leaves home, the Bible under his arm, and goes near, and make his large and lofty preparations for sometimes into one village, sometimes into another, a commanding occasion, and then introduce to his to hold religious meetings. He is plain and affect crowded congregation a man of but common calibre tionate in manners, clear and definite in his instruc- of mind and talent; with but little dignity, and postions, full of charity in his reproofs. He seats sessing but little else to recommend him. Connecthimself in the humble peasant's cottage, knowing ed with the office, all know, are advantages, which that with God and with his servants there is no respect of persons. The villagers expect his coming spirit, energy, and even greatness in preaching. with impatience, listen to him with attention, and What we want then for the office, are men wise, derive from his discourses always new instruction. good, and great. With such the office will be resother things in a subsequent number.

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BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1845.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

NEWBURY SEMINARY.

now, had I not understood that Br. Morse, of New- who is interested in filling the minister's purse. bury, was intending to review my article of Nov. "Mr. C. has just moved into town," says another: 13. The long expected review has at last made "if you visit him before Elder D., his family will its appearance, in which I am charged with unkind- probably attend our meeting," and so on to the end ness and wrong; and it is intimated that such of the chapter. On the other hand the "neglected any communication I can write will do good."

uate" any thing prejudical to any person; nor do I we should be visited as much as they are." "I wish to do it now, though, were I disposed, perhaps have a couple of dollars for the minister if he I could.

keep up their knowledge of the truths of the Reformation, and the oral traditions of their fathers remarks, which we extract for the benefit of our reders. He says:—"Much, as you are aware, has fairs of the Seminary. In view of this, I wished to see a minister be shall send for Elder D." were disfigured or forgotten by the children. On been written on the duties of those who have charge say to the Conference, that if such were the case, Why did not the sick man send his pastor word Popery, which had oppressed, robbed and crushed who have the charge of districts. The duties no reason why this excellent institution should be required by Discipline, ascertain and make known suffered to go down. I am of the same opinion the fact? now. But if it be "insinuation" to refer to a wide That ministers should visit their people is adspread opinion, then I am ignorant of the meaning mitted, especially should the sick, afflicted, penitent and for the encouragement of the friends of the sence and sympathies of their pastor. But the

> had the course now pursued by the efficient Board be taken for granted that he knows his own busi of Trust been followed from the commencement, ness best, and is performing it to the best advan the Seminary would not only have been free from tage. If, however, there be a gross or entire : debt, but would have had funds on hand for the englect, his stewards should kindly remind him of i

dowment of a professorship. shilling from each member of the church, the entire comes history; "no revival" is realized. people, and then solicit small sums, as he passes by petty complaints. round in visiting, and I will warrant the sum required.

for several reasons.

1. That all our people may know how much which many of them are ignorant.

dollars, while they have done nothing,

4. To relieve those who have borne heavy bur- visit. dens, is another reason why we should adopt this

few private members. These have been called on become almost discouraged by perpetual duns. - visit; and advise all who have practiced this oppression As a matter of course, they are the only ones who to reform immediately, except, of course, in sparse have taken any interest in the cause of education. county regions, where they must be rare. We conlet it be sufficiently interested in the matter, and the indispensable, and on a well arranged plan, as agreefew thousand dollars we owe to Newbury Seminary able to the pastor as necessary to his people. and the Wesleyan University, would be forthcom-

ing very soon. This plan will belp excite this interest, and also carry out the principle of the great apostle, who " would not have one eased and another burdened." It is not supposed that every one can pay even a shilling, but there are multitudes whose generosity cannot be narrowed down to a shilling, for Newbury especially. Other reasons might be given, but enough for

the present. In conclusion I remark, with Br. of this, should not every one examine his own Morse, that " while I have one prayer to offer for the prosperity of the M. E. Church, it shall be that surest roads to prosperity, and without which she li. 12, until he feels that God for Christ's sake has must suffer great loss;" yea, and disgrace herself in the eyes of enlightened Christendom.

MORE ANON. Yours in haste, Jan 4, 1844.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal. "OUR PREACHER DID NOT VISIT US ONCE LAST YEAR."

Editor:-An article headed as above appeared lately in the "Herald," with which, in the main, I am not inclined to find fault. The subject, however, is one upon which I have often reflected with the continually deepening conviction that much injustice is done ministers in the feelings cherished and the remarks made concerning the frequency and manner of their pastoral visits. I have labored several years in the itinerancy and have never yet given entire satisfaction on this point, although I have in some years paid more than one thousand in this State, called the Gospel Banner, of Dec. visits strictly pastoral; nor have I been permitted 28, I saw, to me an extraordinary announcement to succeed a brother any more successful than my of the dedication of a house of worship in Surrey, people? but, Do you satisfy yourself?

can have their way about it, he will not be likely to a righteous God would not suffer this wicked

The motives, too, by which many are moved Dear Br. Stevens,-I should have troubled you demanding so much visiting are, to say the least, "insinuations are calculated to do more injury than ones" complain that "Br. F. visits at Col. G.'s or Esq. H.'s twice where he calls on us once." "If Now, let me say, that I did not intend to "insin-

thinks me worth visiting." &c. &c. &c. It may be asked, "Why then did you write the sentence objected to by Br. M.?" I answer, because I then knew, I still know, that an opinion pre- sick; a week perhaps elapses when some one tells vailed very extensively among the members of the the minister "Br. P. has been sick a week he Conference, that there had been "incompetency and thinks you care but little about him, and says if he the "fault" or misfortune was their own, and was that he was sick? Or why did not the leader, as

of the term. In vindication of myself, however, and poor, be cheered and comforted by the pre-Seminary, I will add the opinion of one who has amount of visiting, with the time when it shall be been intimately acquainted with the affairs of the performed, with all other details pertaining to it, institution from its commencement, and who is as should be left to his discretion, in view of the vows capable of judging in the matter, perhaps, as any upon him, and a coming judgment. If in the exercise of that discretion he visits a few often, others man in New Hampshire or Vermont.

He remarked in substance, not long since, that,

seldom, and some none at all, it should generally and if there be no reformation, complaint should But I have no wish for controversy on this point, be made in the proper place, i. e. to the P. E. A and have written the above in explanation and very different course from this is often pursued, viz. self-defence. I will now submit a plan, by which, word is passed from lip to ear, that "our minister with little effort, the whole debt may be cancelled. is very negligent; we expect no revival this year. In my last, I showed that twenty-three cents By and by some busy-body conveys the complaint from each member in the two Conferences, would to him at a time when he is exerting every power pay the whole amount. But, since it has been of body and mind in his Master's cause. He feels right best to sell part or all of the land, a less that be has not the confidence or co-operation of sum will do it. With the avails of the land and his people. His heart is discouraged, his hands what has been subscribed by individuals, and one hang down, and the prediction of the croaker be

amount may be realized. I propose then that The fact in the case is our members and friend each preacher become responsible for the sum know not, nor can they know, how large and nuwhich would fall to his charge, according to the merous are the drafts upon the intellectual and above estimate of one shilling per member, and that physical strength of their ministers. Our annual he raise it by subscriptions or contributions among obituaries and long list of superannuated men tell his people. This can be done with ease. Let the tale but in part. Would they but examine the each one, as the Discipline requires, preach upon subject carefully, they would find less cause for centhe subject of education, and in connection present sure; the labors of their pastor would be more the claims and wants of the Seminary before the highly valued, and his heart less frequently pained Maine, Jan. 1, 1845.

We are astonished at our good brother's statement This course, or one similar, should be pursued of the expectations of the people in Maine; an "hour" each visit! This is intolerable; we would not allow good has been accomplished by this Seminary, of this in our own family. It would throw every thing into confusion, except on particular occasions, as when 2. That they may learn that their preachers have he calls to sup with us. We once had charge of a paid, from their half paid salaries, thousands of church of more than 500 members, and our plan was to visit them all once a month, the sick once a week. 3. To show that they especially are benefitted the dangerously sick much oftener, and we found it by its existence, and that they will be the chief no more than the necessary exercise for the body.

We made them strictly pastoral; a few direct words plan. The burden of sustaining our literary institutions has hitherto fallen on the preachers, and a and a hearty greeting to the little children, and away again and again, and though willing (at least many of them) to do all that duty requires, yet they have can put up with the interruption of a whole hour every Our communion, to be sure, is not wealthy; but tend for frequent, faithful pastoral visits as invaluable,

> For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal IS THIS TRUE?

Br. Stevens,-If ever there was a time when great searching of heart was necessary for preachstate of the world and of the church, we shall find religion far below what it should be. In view heart? But not stop there; apply to God with all the heart. The burden of his prayer should be, sustain her literary institutions, as one of the "Restore unto me the joys of thy salvation,"—Ps answered his prayers, filled him with joy and enabled him to feel his heart burning with love to God, his cause, and precious souls. Then shall Zion prosper, her converts be multiplied, her bor-

> how many? Will not the church arise, and "Indissolubly joined, to battle all proceed."

ders enlarged, and God glorified. Who will do it?

O if the church would arise, let the isms of the day pass in silence, devote their precious moments to the investigation, and, obtaining the full salvation God has prepared for them, what glorious results would follow. O God, help thy people to arise in thy strength. Amen. ISAAC LORD. Durham, Me., Dec. 27, 1844.

For Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

UNIVERSALISM. Br. Stevens,-In looking into a paper published

The truth is, we cannot please all; visit much Me., where, Mr. Drew says, "Universalists, Conas we may there will be, after all, real or fancied gregationalists, Baptist and Methodists are the ownour P. E., that he does not ask-Do you satisfy the Burnham, as the Universalist) sat together in the pulpit, and aided each other in the dedication," The amount of labor of this kind demanded by and adds, "This looks right and it is right." The our congregations is sufficient of itself to break correctness of this statement I am not prepared to down any minister. One hundred families, expect- question. Mr. Drew's opinion of this curious union ing to be visited, is not a large estimate of number is given unasked. "It is right." If this be true, connection with our common village stations, and do those professed gospel ministers think it is in many of them are twice or thrice the number right? A Methodist minister sitting aside of and named. But take the lowest. The most of these bidding God speed to a man who, if he has inwill call the minister a stranger if they do not have telligibly embraced the dogma of Universalism, is a visit once a month; and an hour spent at each in the estimation of all sound and well informed visit is the very least that can be put up with. He Christians, an infidel in disguise. I happen to have will not be expected on Saturday, the Sabbath, or been in the wake of this Rev. Mr. Burnham some Monday; so that he is here furnished with six few years since, and happen to know his course ours close work for each remaining day in the in opposing the efforts of the temperance cause in Add to this, Methodist ministers in this sec- the region of Penobscot. It might be well to ask tion are expected to call once at least, in a year, these professed evangelical ministers, if they are upon every family within the territorial limits of acquainted with modern Universalism? If so, in heir charges, as a proof of their superior liberality the name of all that's dear to a Christian's heart, feeling and anti-sectarism, to what communion how could you sanction such an outrage upon the soever such families belong. I do not say that cause of Christ as to sit with an avowed enemy of they do all this, but it is required and expected of the great truths that has cost so much suffering them by Methodists even. Now when it is re- to maintain, and bid God-speed to their propagamembered that his mornings must be spent in his tion in that community? O, for Christ's sake, if study, (for his people expect good sermons of this blot is upon the cause of a bleeding, suffering course,) that his evenings are occupied with lec- Jesus, wipe it off by confession and repentance tures and social meetings, and that his domestic My heart sickens at such amalgamations. Mr. Edconcerns must have a little attention, it will be per-ceived at once, that if the good brethren and sisters said, in 1500, that it was his firm opinion that

world to remain not more than three hundred years. If wickedness will produce destruction, we, as a world, are almost ripe for the worst. T. HILL. Searsmont, Me., Dec. 28, 1844.

A FRAGMENT FOR THE YOUNG. TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Are there any among you, my young friends, who desire to preserve health and cheerfulness through life, and at length to reach a good old age ?

If so, listen to what I am about to tell you. A considerable time ago I read in one of the newspapers of the day that a man had died near London at the advanced age of 110 years; that he had never been ill, and that he had maintained through life a cheerful, happy temperament. I wrote immediately to London, begging to know if, n the old man's treatment of himself, there had been any peculiarity which had rendered his life so lengthened and so happy, and the answer I re-

ceived was as follows:
"He was uniformly kind and obliging to every body; he quarrelled with no one; he ate and drank merely that he might not suffer from hunger and thirst, and never beyond what necessity required. From his earliest youth he never allowed himself to be unemployed. These were the only means he used."

I took a note of this in a little book where I generally write all that I am anxious to remember and very soon afterwards I observed in another paper, that a woman had died near Stockholm. at 115 years of age, that she was never ill, and was always of a contented, happy disposition. I immediately wrote to Stockholm, to learn what means this old woman had used for preserving her health, and now read the answer:

"She was always a great lover of cleanliness. and in the daily habit of washing her face, feet, and hands in cold water, and as often as opportunity offered, she bathed in the same; she never ate or drank any delicacies or sweet-meats; seldom coffee or tea, and never wine."

Of this, likewise, I took a note in my little book. Some time after this, again I read that near St. Petersburg a man had died who had enjoyed good health till he was 120 years old. Again I took my pen and wrote to St. Petersburg, and here is the

"He was an early riser, and never slept beyond seven hours at a time; he was never idle; he worked and employed himself chiefly in the open air, and particularly in his garden. Whether he walked or sat in his chair, he never permitted himself to sit awry, or in a bent posture, but was always perfectly straight. The luxurious and efflnate habits of citizens he held in great contempt." After baving read all this in my little book, I said to myself, "You will be a foolish man indeed not to profit by the example and experience of these old

I then wrote out all I was able to discover about these happy old people upon a large card, which I suspended over my writing desk, so that I might have it always before my eyes to remind me what I ought to do, and from what I should refrain .-Every morning and evening I read over the contents of my card, and obliged myself to conform to its rules.

And now, my dear young readers, I can assure you, on the word of an honest man, that I am much happier and in better health than I used to be. Formerly, I had headache nearly every day, and now I suffer scarcely once in three or four venture out in rain or snow from fear of catching cold. In former times, a walk of half an hour's length fatigued and exhausted me; now I walk miles without weariness.

Imagine, then, the happiness I experience; for there are few feelings so cheering to the spirit as those of constant health and vigor. But, alas! there is something in which I cannot imitate these happy old people-and that is, that I have not een accustomed to all this from my youth.

Oh that I were young again, that I might imitate them in all things, that I might be happy and long-lived as they were!

Little children who read this, you are the fortunate ones who are able to adopt in perfection this kind of life. What, then, prevents your living benceforward as healthily and happily as the old woman of Stockholm, or as long and usefully as the old men of London and St. Petersburg?

LATE INSTRUCTION.

Socrates, in his old age, learned to play upon a musical instrument. Cato, aged 80, began to learn Greek; and Plutarch, in his old age, acquired Latin. John Gelida, of Valentia, in Spain, did not begin the study of belles-lettres, until he was 40 years old. Henry Spelman, having in his youth neglected the sciences, resumed them at the age of 50, with extraordinary success. Fairfax, after having been the general in the parlimentary army in England, went to Oxford, and took his degree, as Doctor-of-Laws. Colbert, when minister, and almost 60 years of age, returned to his Latin and his law; in a situation where the neglect of one if not both, might have been thought excusable; and Monsieur le Tellier, chancellor of France, reverted to the learning of logic that he might dispute with his grand children. Sir John Davies, at the age of 25, produced a poem on "The Immortality of the Soul." and in his 62d year, as Mr. Thomas Campbell facetiously observes, when a judge and statesman, anoth er on dancing.

GEMS FROM PIOUS AUTHORS.

PREACHING THE GOSPEL.-I do not wish for any heaven on earth, besides that of preaching the precious Gospel of Jesus Christ to immortal souls. -Henry Martyn.

CHRIST AND THE SCRIPTURES .- The Scriptures are the circumference of faith, the round of which it walks, and every point of which compass it toucheth, yet the centre of it is Christ. That is the polar star on which it resteth .- Matthew Henry.

THE SABBATH .- The happiness of heaven is the constant keeping of a Sabbath. Heaven is called a Sabbath, to make those who love Sabbaths long for Heaven, and to make those who long for Heaven

EARTHLY THINGS .- When earthly things engross a minister's attention, he will think more of this world than the next, and his preaching will savor more of the casket than the jewels. If he is not a spiritual man himself, he has no reason to suppose that God will bless him with a spiritual people.-Rowland Hill.

BODILY INFIRMITIES .- Bodily infirmities, like breaks in a wall, have often become avenues through which the light of heaven has entered to the soul, and make the imprisoned inmate long for release.—Anon.

Doing THE WILL OF Gop .- I had rather do the will of God, than be able to work miracles.-Lu-

THE PRESENCE OF GOD .- Privation of the presence of God, is hell: a diminution of it is a step towards it. Fruition of his presence is heaven; and shall any man be afraid of having too much heaven-too much God!-Donne.

VID H. ELA. PRINTER.

For Zion's Herald and Woslevan Journal, BILLS OF THE MAINE WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor,-In your paper of the 1st inst., then is a communication, signed by E. B. Fletcher, in re-lation to the demands of the Journal, before it was transferred to its present proprietorship, in which my name is introduced as assignee of Day & Lyon, the former proprietors of the paper. "A sense of justice" is avowed to be the moving cause of the communica tion, but "a sense of justice" should have led him to ascertain his facts before he made his statements pub lic. This might have saved me the necessity of being obliged, as an act of justice to myself, to ask to reply

to his publication, in your paper.

The books and all the outstanding demands of the Journal, before it was transferred to Boston, were assigned to me about a year ago, and after seeing and settling with such of the subscribers as were in my vicinity, I wrote a circular, informing each person whose amount was unpaid, of the assignment of the demands to me, the amount of his bill, and requested payment by a note or the money. No other "dunn" was ever written by me, and I challenge the production of two "dunns" to one individual, sent by me, as is intimated in Mr. Fletcher's letter. At the Annual Conference at Bangor, I attended with the books of the Journal, and opened them to the inspection of the ministers, many of whom had been agents of the paper; and through the Rev. Mr. Randall, proposed that the ministers should act as the agents of subscribers, in settling up the unpaid accounts. This was not acceded to, and I proceeded to call upon the debtors of the paper for a settlement.-Many have settled fairly and honorably; a few errors in crediting the sums paid to agents have been found, and in all cases where a receipt has not been credited. whether the amission was through the neglect of the agent or otherwise, it has been unhesitatingly allowed. In a recent visit to the east of the Penobscot, passing over the extensive region between that river and the Eastern line of the State, I found only two bills where there was evidence exhibited of payments not credited, and one instance of an individual who said he had a receipt, but refused to exhibit it to me. This person resides in Penobscot, where Mr. Fletcher's letter is dated. If his statement has no other basis than the representations of this man, who would not take the trouble to look up his receipt, if he had one, I will submit to all candid men whether his conduct or mine was the more proper subject of complaint .-Had he replied to my letter, and sent me a copy of his receipt, certified by Mr. Fletcher, it would have saved me the trouble of calling upon him, which is no triffing matter when the debtors are at a distance from Had he at once looked up his receipt when I did call, it would have saved the necessity a future investigation. If, then, he is in error in this single case, or in several cases, it is not a matter of uncommon occurrence in several thousand accounts, many of them of long standing, and none very recent.

Mr. Fletcher says, there is wrong somewhere, and makes several inquiries to ascertain where it is. I am sure there is wrong in subscribers to a newspaper to they could send either a note or the money for the small sums they know they honestly owe. In several instances, I have been told that the ministers on the circuits have said that these bills could not be collected, thus offering an apology for conduct wholly in-

Mr. Fletcher says, that those who have paid need not pay again; and sure I am, no one wishes it. If a note has been given or the money paid, and it is shown to be erroneous, I pledge myself it shall be corrected. He further calls upon those who have not paid, to pay immediately. This is all that has ever been required. This is the only difficulty. It is the unwillingness to pay once, and not the danger of paying twice; for the instances of errors in bills are believed to be not more than one to one hundred of the instances of neglecting to pay. I have sued no one since the bills came into my hands; but if not paid within six months, it should be no ground of complaint if suits are commenced for all that not settled in that time. A. PEASE. Hallowell, Me., Jan. 7, 1845.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

THINGS AS THEY ARE.

TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METH-ODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES.

Very dear Brethren,-You will believe us, we trust, when we assure you that it is with unfeigned diffidence that we obtrude ourselves upon your attention. No trivial consideration would induce us to do it. but when we see evils surrounding us which threaten the interests of humanity and religion, but which an appropriate effort may counteract, we feel bound to speak, though it may seem to some to be impertinent. This is our present condition, and therefore we beg your deliberate attention for a few moments.

The difficulties we have experienced, arising from slavery, are familiar to you all. With a view to their removal, we very unanimously petitioned the last General Conference to take measures to rid the church of the great evil, and restore her to her former con-When the Southern delegates declared that the South would separate and organize another church. we began to hope that our prayers were about to he answered. The action of the Conference, proposing to give them a part of the Book Concern, &c., in a certain contingency, strengthened that hope almost to certainty. It seemed only necessary to its realization that the Annual Conferences should so far concur in the action of the General Conference, as to provide for the division of the property. Considering our circumstances, it was expected that New England would be foremost in such concurrence. Here, however, we were disappointed. The action of the several Conferences, in the premises, is well known, and what its final result will be, time must reveal.

Soon after this, Doctors Booth, Bond and others, came out in the Advocate with their schemes of compromise. The object was to pacify the exasperated slaveholders, and prevent the separation. Though these plans seem not to have had their designed effect, they contributed to divide Southern brethren among themselves, and induce some to cleave to the church, who, but for the consideration of a compa mise, would have separated in peace. To these schemes brethren have nobly demurred, though they were too absurd in themselves to command the vote of any section of the church, except the South, the leaders of which would accept no compromise, however favorable to their interests. But from their opposition to certain features of the plan of the General Conference, and their manifested anxiety to retain the anti-slavery portion of the South, some have received the erroneous impression that they were opposed to the separation itself, which, we are assured, is foreign to their purpose. But notwithstanding this impression, and the open and persevering opposition of the Chrishave demurred, from which it is inferred that New England is either opposed to the separation, or feels but little interest in it. And little has been done to correct this inference.

Now, dear brethren, permit us to inquire if this is our true policy? Does it at all harmonize with our anti-slavery principles and action? Have you not repeatedly expressed the wish that slave-holders would eave the church? Not only those of you who have been forward in the anti-slavery movement, but have not others expressed the same? And is it consistent, not others expressed the same? now that they are about doing so, for any of us to oppose them, or to allow the impression that we wish them to remain? Ought we not rather to multiply the encouragements, if possible, ten-fold? So far as we obstruct the separation, we stand side by side with our most violent opponents -- with those who make no objection to slave-holders in the church, who desire to retain them, not to reform, but to fellowship them, and co-operate with them in evangelizing the world. How is this? Have we changed our character? Have we ed our principles, that we can now unite with our opponents to retain those in our communion whom we have desired would leave it?

That a considerable proportion of the slaveholders will separate, seems to us certain. We will suppose there are three hundred thousand who are so corrupted by slavery as to need radical reformation, such as slave-holders, slave-traders, and their dependents. Had no obstacle been thrown in their way by northern men, and had the Conferences concurred in giving them the proportion of the church property conditionally agreed up they would probably have separated with considerable ony, and thus the great conflict between proslavery and anti-slavery Methodists in the church had terminated for ever, an event we have most devoutly prayed for. But the prospect now is, that a ll remain. Dr. Bond has discovered that he cannot prevent a separation, and retain all the rs, (a part of whom he acknowledges to be slave-traders, but he is striving in all ways to retain as many as possible. Among other expedients to which he has resorted he has recently taken ground against the action of the General Conference upop subject, pronouncing it unconstitutional, and is

using his editorial influence to deprive the South of your friends and fellow laborers in the kingdom and any encouragement to separation which that document might afford. Now, suppose these efforts succeed in holding one hundred thousand of the exceptionable members in the church, what better off will New England be for the separation? The complaint against the church is, not that we have so many hold and treat human beings as property, but that we have any. The principle will not be altered at all by the reduction of the number. Will those who have conscientious scruples about remaining in the church now, have less then? If it be wrong now, it will be wrong then, and all the arguments and objections which lie against us now will lie against us then in their full force. Nay, more. The slavery in the church now is without our consent. We did not consent that it should enter, and we have petitioned and remonstrated against it, and done what we could to extirpate it. But the slavery that will remain after the separation, if we pursue the policy objected to, or suffer others to pursue it unrebuked, will be in the church by our fault. Slave-holders may, justly, say to us, that when they were going out to make the best of an independent organization, they were prevented .-If, then, there is any thing to fear from radico-abolitionism, with the present number of slave-holders in the church, there will be as much to fear, at least,

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when a part of them are gone.

We have intimated that there has been no danger of a compromise, which would prevent a separation; that is, a compromise on the plans proposed since the General Conference. This is our firm conviction .-But that there will be a compromise after the separation, provided a considerable number of slave-holders are induced to remain, is highly probable. The hundred thousand will claim it as their right, it having been offered as an inducement to them to remain. To carry their points, they will threaten to join the separatists if a compromise is not effected. But what is to be gained by the church at large by tion. his process? The General Conference acted as it did, with a view to restoring harmony to the counsels

Where, then, is propriety in so much hostility to the separation? Why not let the slaveholders go, as they proposed? We believe, brethren, you ought to that if he persuades slaveholders to remain in the upon his lips. A weaver, a great disliker of dissentchurch, we shall do our best to reform or exclude ers, fearing that the new excitement would alienate them. And if the Discipline, as it now is, is insuf-ficient for our purpose, we will seek to have it so altered that all who hold their fellow beings as articles among them to prove that it was the work of Satan let the oppressed go free, or leave the church.

be best, under existing circumstances, for the entire slave-holding and slavery-defending portion of the old associates in the itinerancy. He had never heard that there are powerful efforts being made to prevent full of sublimity, mighty, grasping thought, and meltsuch separation and retain as many slave-holders as ing pathos, and yet mingled with the whole, in the wake up and let their sentiments be known? most solemnly believe it is. It seems to us that si- said Mr. R., used to declare that there was but one due to ourselves as anti-slavery Methodists, but to the church, particularly to the South. Slave-holders have been flattered to believe that they may remain and do as young preachers were speaking once rather whiningly they have done, and all will be peace. It is time they of having given up all for the ministry. They put too

Their course is marvellous in the eyes of with interest.

Our remarks may also be construed to reflect upon orethren of the Baltimore Conference, but they are not so intended. venerate them for their straight-forwardness in defendants of slavery, nor will they countenance the mortality, and buy and sell the bones and sinews of disturbed in their hi than these, in the South, and we charitably hope there They will ask no compromise, nor object to any jucious measures to extirpate slavery from the land.

In conclusion, dear brethren, permit us to say, if ou concur in the foregoing sentiments, we hope you We do not desire agitation any farther than the inter- of God's genuine noblemen. ests of the cause demand. As yet, you have given no general expression, while other portions of the church have trumpeted their views all over the country -Our desire is that truth and right may prevail. And from the most careful examination of the whole con- tion, that his position in Methodist history has always troversy from the beginning, we can come to no other appeared to me vague, if not ambiguous.* Charles conclusions than those we have expressed. In these Wesley, he replied, was a high churchman; he could we are confirmed by every day's observation. A letter received this moment, expresses them in the strong-South to go, and much rather they would go by the exact letter of the plan than not to go at all. I most sincerely believe our greatest danger is in having ence of Dr. Bond has a direct tendency to bring about I would rather they would take the whole Book Concern than not to go. shall we do? How shall we meet the present crisis? We must make up our minds to have slavery in the M. E. Church while it exists in the nation, or we must go for a clear board now. It is now or never." With affectionate regard for you, dear brethren, and the purest desire to promote the peace of the church we mutually love, we subscribe ourselves

* How different is the position of Dr. Bond, from that Bishops Soule and Andrew? All officers of the General Conference, and all trampling the will and authority of that body under their feet—the latter in regard to the slave-holdbody under their feet—the latter in regard to the stave-hold-ing Bishop, and the former in regard to separation. When the action of the General Conference, a few years since was against abolitionists, and in favor of slaveholders. Dr. Bond and Bishop Soule were great sticklers for the authority of that body. How changed!

ience of our Lord Jesus Christ.
J. Ponten, J. Shepard, A. BINNEY. AMOS WALTON, D. S. KING, A. D. MERBILL. P. CRANDALL, M. TRAFTON, J. S. J. GRIDLEY, W. H. HATCH, WM. B. OLDS, J. D. BRIDGE, C. W. AINSWORTH. W. GORDON. S. REMINGTON.

N. B. To prevent the labor and expense of publishing the views of all brethren interested in the foregoing article, it is suggested that the Presiding Elders take a little pains, if they please, to obtain the views of the preachers and others on their districts, as to the simple question of separation; that is, whether it is desirable, under the circumstances, o not; that, should it be thought necessary in future. they may be brought to a focus with the least difficulty.

HERALD AND JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1845.

"MARVELLOUS THINGS."-PSALMIST. FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF AN ITINERANT.

Remarkable Physical Effects of Religious Excitement-Anecdote of Samuel Bradburn-Gideon Ousely-Character of

Charles Wesley-Fletcher-Extraordinary Conversions. Yesterday I spent a most agreeable afternoon with

Rev. R. R., of the Wesleyan Conference, an excellent will, of course, alarm the middle men, who, fearing the result of refusing the demand, upon the border man, intelligent, refined, deeply evangelical, and suffichurches, already rent, to some extent, by previous ciently advanced in years to possess in combination separations, will concur in the adoption of some compromise, which will injure, if not utterly ruin us. To make the least effort to prevent the separation of all the separation of all the separation of the sepa laveholders proper, nay, not to do our utmost to en- He was one of the co-laborers of Wesley, and ourage their separation, is, therefore, to run a dread- abounds in most entertaining anecdotes of early Methul hazard. Brethren may think, because the din of odism. Now it so happens that my humor runs in this agitation is hushed to silence, the danger is over.—
But they mistake. Destroy the hope of the separation current, and Mr. R.'s seemed perfectly to coalesce of slavery from the church, which now holds the ele- with it, so that the colloquial stream flowed rapidly peace, and they will rage again as before. and merrily. I put down snatches of the conversa-

He had witnessed some of the extraordinary physof the church. But if we persuade a part of the ical effects of religious excitement at our camp-meetslaveholders to remain, this object will be frustrated. ings, and remarked that they seldom appeared now-a-Anti-slavery Methodists will no more let the General days on the other side of the waters. Neither of us Conference alone, with one-third of the present number of slave-holders in the church, than they have done knew how to account for these anomalous circumstanteer of slave-holders in the church, than they have done neretofore. And if we gain any strength in that body ces, except on some yet undiscovered law of the nerby the separation of two-thirds of them, God is our your system. They had at first puzzled Mr. Wesley witness, that we will use it to the best of our judgment, much; he believed them to proceed sometimes from to restore the church to her primitive purity in this the devil, at others from divine influence, but in his matter. If we are compromised out of our jurisdic-tion, as we may be, we will exercise the right of petion, and all other rights, against such compromise, witnessed these phemomena at their first appearance ill it is abolished. If our old friend, Dr. Bond, thinks at Kingswood, and described them as altogether inexto keep us quiet while slaveholding and slave-trading plicable. The stoutest men fell to the earth suddenly are practised in the church for gain, he has mistaken New England altogether. We believe it to be the fixed purpose of brethren to be untiring, yet kind and instantly seized with agony and cried aloud for mercy Methodistical, in their efforts against this sum of all and scores were sometimes strowed on the ground villanies, till it is utterly extirpated from the church at once, insensible as dead men. A traveller at one time was passing by, but on pausing a moment to speak out and protest against Northern interference A Quaker who was looking on and admonishing the to retain them in the church. Dr. Bond calls for ex- by-standers against these strange scenes as affectation planation, and it is due to him, to the South, and to the whole church, that we give it. For ourselves, we most cheerfully respond to that call, by saying, seen hand, while the words of reproach were even of merchandize, shall, after Christian admonition and and would endanger their souls. A new convert lent cut off, if they do not reform. We him one of Wesley's Sermons; while reading it, he want this to be distinctly understood as our unaltera-ble position. It is one we have occupied for several years, and we see no cause to abandon it. And if slaveholders cannot endure constitutional opposition streets, and found him sweating, weeping and scream-to their nefarious business, their better course is, to ing in anguish.

Now, dear brethren, if these views be correct, if it

Mr. R. referred with much interest to many of his We strangest contrasts, an exhaustless wit. Dr. Coke. lence at this crisis is unpardonable. It is not only man whom he could hear preach longer than 45 minwere undeceived,-that if they prefer slavery Meth-much emphasis on their sacrifices, in Bradburn's estiodism to good old-fashioned anti-slavery Methodism, mation; he wished to rebuke them, and did it with his they may go at once, and go altogether.

We deeply regret the necessity of making these usual felicity. He had been a cobbler himself, as well as remarks, as they seem to bring us in collision with a tinker, and most of the young men had been in equally But be assured we humble occupations, "Yes, dear brethren," exclaimed make them with all deference. However we may he, "some of you have had to sacrifice your all for the we can entertain toward them no other than the kindest itinerancy; but we old men have had our share of feelings. It is our honest conviction that many of our these trials also. As for myself, I made a double saprethren have erred in this matter; and we are assured crifice, for I gave up for the ministry two of the best from respectable sources that we are not alone in this aucls in the kingdom—a great sacrifice truly to bepunion. Their course is marvenous in the eyes of come an ambassador of God in the church, and a gen-inti-slavery men who are not of us, but who look on tleman in society!"

Mr. R. spoke with enthusiastic affection of his old None can have a higher regard friend Gideon Ouseley, the apostle of Methodism in ourselves .- Ireland. Ouseley, said he, is one of the most eccenkeeping their body free from the great evil. Had tric of men, yet full of faith and the Holy Ghost. other Conferences in the slave-holding States pursued His mind is strong, and he has had a University eduthe same course, New England had never troubled cation. His family belong to the aristocracy, yet he them, and the contemplated separation had never been became a Methodist itinerant, and has travelled the They are not slave-holders—they are not the Irish highways, preaching the gospel for more than relation of master and servant where oppression is in- twoscore years. He preaches every where-at cockvolved, and the chattel principle is carried out. We fights, horse-races, fairs and markets, and hundreds of lieve they hate the whole system in their hearts, times has he proclaimed the gospel on horseback .as Methodism of old taught them to do, and we hope they will long live in the church to maintain the noble d they have taken. Our opposition is to slave- the open air, and the third in a barn or meetingholders proper-to such as demand compromise to house. He preaches often in the Irish language, a eir iniquity, and let them chattelize im- speech rich and powerful for exhortation. Ouseley has rescued hundreds, perhaps thousands, of his countrytheir fellow candidates for heaven. In our sober judgment, all who will not remain in the church without a compromise, that is, a pledge that they shall not be been attacked by Popish persecutors, and lost one of siness, had better separate, not his eyes in a scuffle with them; but, though frequently from the M. E. Church only, but from all churches, beaten and left for dead, he is as bold as a lion, and and take rank with the world. If there are others scatters light among them at every point. Many of are some, there is no danger of their going, and none his persecutors have been overtaken by unnatural to be apprehended from their remaining among us - deaths, and the Papists dread him as protected by the devil. When his uncle, Sir Gore Ouseley, died, he inherited his wealth and title, but abandoned all, preferring the honor of being a Methodist itinerant above rill employ all proper means to give them publicity, the estates and titles of nobility. Such a man is one

I inquired of him particularly about Charles Wesley, of whom we have comparatively so little informanot appreciate the mission of Methodism: much of his est terms. The intelligent and respectable author has own ministerial conduct was in violation of his high been opposed to the action of the General Conference, church opinions, for his good feelings could not vield but the first words of his letter are, "We want the to his prejudices. Yet Methodism owes much to him; he was the first of the brothers converted, and the first who received the appellation of Methodist. He stood too many slave-holders left behind. I fear the influ- by John till death, though dissenting from many of his measures. Three elements prevailed in his mental constitution, Music, Poetry and Faith. He was all soul from head to foot, full of vivid though pensive enthusi

He was an excellent musician; melody was sweeter to him than honey or the honeycomb, and his sons through his example, were prodigies in the art from their infancy. In the poetic art who equals him among uninspired writers of the sacred lyric? He was incessantly expressing himself in poetry; he has touched the lips of all our hosts with live coals from off the heavenly altar and will touch the lips of millions to

*Jackson's Life of Charles Wesley has been published

come, but the hymns in our hymn books can afford no! idea of the extent of his poetical compositions; they would fill volumes, and they uniformly possess his characteristic terseness and harmony. As usual with The Post says:—"We find in the Episcopal Rethe "Female Benevolent Society." A collection of the "Female Benevolent Society." A collection of the "Female Benevolent Society." would fill volumes, and they uniformly possess his

was Charles Wesley.

s a name associated in my mind with every saint- General Theological Seminary of the church." ly quality. He was "the angel of the church," His temper was as felicitous as it was holy; religion illuminated his life like a perpetual sunshine. lowing passage respecting the late resolutions of the He was a living example of the spiritual doctrines of Haverhill District Association on Bishop Soule's con-Methodism as well as its controversial champion. Like duct. The Methodists of New England would smile the angel at the gate of Paradise he defended it with at it were it not so grave a falsehood. No section of a flaming sword from the intrusion of error. He seems the church is more exempt from radicalism than New of the body was called to the subject in the to have been providentially raised up to assist Mr. England. Wesley in the revival and defence of the apostolic doctrines. While the latter traversed the realm, publishing them, the former, with a polemical acumen opments, of late, consists in hostility to the Episcopal his solitude at Madely. His writings are an impreg-pecial dislike among the everlasting innovators of New England." nable rampart around the theology of our Church, and will endure while the Church endures. Wesley said-"I was intimately acquainted with him for above

remarkable cases of convertion. "John Fury, one was thus neglected and that I had actually written my name with my finger on the dust upon the lid. I PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE ACADEMY .- We learn thought I had signed my own damnation on the book of privately from East Greenwich that the finest prosthe witness." He was horror struck, went home and pects are dawning on this school. Our informant ascalled upon God for mercy, and lived and died a faithful sures us that it promises now to be a permanent Conpreacher. John Thorne, another old friend of mine, was ference institution. converted in a still more singular manner. He and his comrades were one day ridiculing and mimicking the The 300th anniversary of the introduction of pota-Methodists. They attempted to preach for a wager. toes into Europe was lately celebrated at Munich. John's turn came last: he mounted the table full of hilarity, but on opening the Bible at the text, 'Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish,' he was seized lit upon his nose, and at the moment he attempted to drive it away with one of his hands the preacher uttered with power the text, 'He that hath ears to hear MUNIFICENT CHARITIES .- The late John Parker of Schools, Academies and Colleges, as well as Prints to hear it through before disturbing the meeting. At and \$3,000 to the Seaman's Aid Society. also, but this was too powerful for him. He was seized \$60,000 to be devoted to public charitable purposes, with distress and trembling, and bawled out with such after the death of his widow. Of this he gives \$50,lismay as to appal the congregation, who began to 000 to Harvard University for the support and aid of He was thoroughly and permanently converted."*

are facetious examples of the ludicrous.

ance of the Institute in at least its present limited bequests mentioned above. state till the urgent claims of our Academies and University shall have been met, when we doubt not the support of some vigorous plan for the better prepara- in Massachusetts. tion of our junior preachers. Methodism in New England has now a fair prospect of unbroken peace and unity. We can look to our great interests and repair the neglect of late years. Let us put forth strong hands for the support of our University and Academies a year or two, and we shall have the satisfaction of seeing them permanently secured. The next work. to our mind, will be a preparatory school for our ministry. We cannot conceive of the church going five years longer without some more extensive provision of the kind. Let us keep alive the idea-let us not embarrass it with an allusion to questions of location. Providence will direct in time about that; the thing we must have, if it is in Aroostook, or on the top of Mt. Washington.

Protestantism, is the following:-

She refused to kneel, and sat her down on the floor on October. a broader foundation. How outrageous to condemn Halley, as Popery itself is."

MORE TROUBLE IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

poetical genius he was subject to intervals of melan-corder, published at Philadelphia, an article headed choly, and often so profoundly dejected as to long for 'Recent Developments in New York,' in which it is be taken after the service. the relief of the grave. His faith however kindled in stated that a sort of conspiracy has been discovered the enthusiasm of his spirit and aspired above his de- amongst some of the members of the General Theological Seminary in New York, the object of which These three elements made him as a man most affectionate and generous, as a writer always rhythmical cable, subservient to the principles and policy of Rome. and inspiring, and as a preacher one of the most affecting and powerful in our history. He far excelled C. U. (Catholic Unity) upon it, its secret meetings, his brother in the unction and effect of his sermons; and its correspondence with the papal authorities in at times he became almost seraphic and melted all this vicinity. The Recorder states that the 7th of hearts by the pathos of his feelings and tones. Such January (Tuesday) has been appointed for the trial of the offenders by the Faculty, and calls upon the bishops to meet the solemn responsibilities which such de. He spoke eloquently of Fletcher. John Fletcher velopments devolve upon them as the visitors of the

THE RICHMOND CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has the fol-

seldom equalled, was defending them by his pen in office and authority. Bishop Soule is an object of es-

We call attention to a document from Br. Porter thirty years. I conversed with him morning, noon and and others in this week's Herald. We believe that night, without reserve, during a journey of many hun- New England will concur in its sentiment. Though dred miles, and in all that time I never heard him some of us have opposed the "Plan" of separation, yet speak one improper word nor saw him do an improper we presume all of us have done it strictly in refaction." In all the compass of his extensive acquaint. erence to its constitutional aspects, and not in referance he declared that he knew not one so devoted to ence to its object, viz., the separation of slavery from God. And then his death; what a scene was it for the church. In our own articles we have declared a the contemplation of angels. His joyous spirit grew separation inevitable; we believe a division, such as holier with the lapse of each day, until it burst forth shall put an end to this vexatious controversy, to in death with triumphant raptures, and ascended like be most desirable: we have wished only for a better and more effectual plan for it-but, rather than not Again the conversation ran off into the more striking have it take place, we would consent to any plan, howincidents of early Methodism. Mr. R. related several ever faulty, if at all admissible by our conscience. Let us, dropping all other and secondary aspects of nunely-one pairs of shoes. Mr. E. is in his 85th as of my old associates," said he, "was listening to one the subject, as one man keep a steady eye on attempts of our preachers who exclaimed, 'Two witnesses, dead and buried in dust will rise up against you.

The object proposed by our fathers—to "extirpate" dead and buried in dust, will rise up against you.

The object proposed by our fathers—to "extirpate" it—prudently and by our constitutional means, is a literature of the proposed by our fathers—to "extirpate" it—prudently and by our constitutional means, is a two Testaments which have been buried in dust on your shelves.' I recollected, said John, that my Bible

More HISTORIC DOCUMENTS .- A Swedish paper rith terror, his hair stood on end, and he preached in states that a most interesting discovery has been made earnest. At the close he ran home, called upon God in the secret repository of the equestrian order, viz: in genuine repentance, and afterwards went preaching several chests full of documents, which have not been through the land. I have heard of a tavern keeper examined for these thirty years. Among them are CALDWELL'S MANUAL OF ELOCITIES who, relishing music, went to one of the meetings original documents concerning the revolutions of 1719 merely to hear the singing He was afraid of the 1772 and 1789. Most of the documents are written, preaching, and that he might not hear it sat with his and some elegantly bound, and several have silver from the press of Sorin & Ball, Philadelphia. head inclined and his fingers in his ears. Eut a fly clasps. Geyer's third volume of the Papers of Gustavus causes some sensation.

let him hear.' The word took hold upon his conscience Roxbury has by his will made a series of munificent Learners." and he found no relief till he became a converted man, bequests to our useful and charitable societies. An in-In Wexford, Ireland, a conversion occurred still more complete and not wholly correct list of them has been odd. Our people were persecuted by the Papists and published, but the following is, we be lieve, accurate. net in a closed barn. One of the persecutors had The sum of \$34.00 is left for charitable purposes, as agreed with his comrades to conceal himself before follows: \$4.00 each to the Fain School, Howard Behand in the barn that he might open the door to them nevolent Society and Massaclusetts Temperance Sociafter the people were assembled. He crept into a ety; \$5,000 each to the Widows' Society, the Eve and to exhibit to the eye nearly all the different movement sack hard by the door. The singing commenced, but Ear Infirmary and the Blind Asylum: \$2,000 each to the the Hibernian was so taken with it that he concluded Boston Dispensary and the Natural History Society; the conclusion he thought he would hear the prayer In addition to these bequests, Mr. Parker leaves

believe that the evil one himself was in the sack, such scholars as shall exhibit peculiar natural capaci The eack was at last pulled off of him and discovered ties for any science taught in that institution, that the poor Irishman a weeping penitent crying for merey. their education may be carried to the highest desirable point. This bequest is not intended for the assistance Thus passed a cheerful interview in reminiscences of of poor students merely, but to afford facilities for the the great men of our Israel, and anecdotes which are highest cultivation of the most marked talent, wheras marvellous instances of the grace of God as they ever it may be found. Its aid is to be granted either to graduates or undergraduates, and to assist their education either in this country or in Europe. The * These anecdotes, which with many others of less credi- Governor of the Commonwealth, its Chief Justice, bility are current among the Wesleyan Methodists, are well with the President of the American Academy, are named as a committee to supervise the application of this fund. The remaining \$10,000 of the sum above BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.-We have had lately a alluded to is devised to the Massachusetts Hosvisit from our estimable friend Prof. Willett, whose pital for the support of free beds in that institution untiring devotion to this institution deserves and will in addition to the number existing at the day of his receive the lasting gratitude of the church. We learn death. If this additional number be not kept up, this from him that the prospect is certain for the mainten. sum is to pass to the Farm School in addition to the

Governor Briggs recommends that Sunday School whole New England church will zealously rally to the instruction be introduced into the Houses of Correction

EAST HAVERSILL, N. H.-Rev. J. G. Johnson

writes, Jan. 4-Dear Br. Stevens :- I have been re-

quested by the preacher in charge of this circuit, (Br. Daniel Lee,) to give to the friends of Zion a history of the goodness of God to us. It is a time of salvation and great grace for the people on the East Haverhill Circuit. More than fifty souls have been converted on the Circuit since the present Conference year commenced. More than thirty have joined society and others probably will soon. The glorious work of reformation goes forward, at present, triumphantly, The hallowed flame has recently been kindled in three different towns embraced in the charge, and the prospect is cheering. An immense amount of "hay, wood, and stubble," has already been consumed, and should THE WOMAN CONDEMNED TO DIE. - The latest these three fires come together, great glory would reintelligence we have received of poor Maria Joaquina, dound to God in the salvation of precious souls. who, our readers will remember, was sentenced to Brethren, here is an object for mighty, persevering, efdeath in the Island of Madeira, for the crime of fectual, fervent prayer, which rolls up to heaven like incense from this vicinity, accompanied with the groans "Maria Joaquina was ordered to attend mass in of the wounded and victorious shouts of the redeemed. prison. She refused, and, in the first instance, was Halleluiah! the Lord omnipotent reigneth!! My removed to one of the most miserable parts of the brethren in the ministry throughout New England prison. Next Sabbath, on her again refusing, she was and the entire world, let us labor for reformation i dragged by the soldiers into the room where the mass the name of the Lord God of hosts! Preach reformawas being celebrated; but Maria was as determined tion, pray for it, believe for it, and live it out, until the as her persecutors; they might take her into the room, "kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdom of but they could not compel her even to appear to en- our Lord and of his Christ." I have been laboring gage in what she believed to be an idolatrous service. here under the direction of the P. E. since the first of

a poor woman to death, and then to seek to compel her New Beprorp. - Rev. A. B. Wheeler writes, Jan. to do the thing for refusing to do which they had 6-Dear Br. Stevens:-The Lord is revealing himself already condemned her to die! I may mention that to us in much mercy in the Elm St. Church. Within these poor dispersed people meet with no sympathy a few weeks, 17 have professed to be converted or re from the Pusevites here. Indeed, Pusevism is almost claimed, and others are inquiring what they must do as much opposed to them, and to the work of Dr. to be saved. 13 have given in their names on trial. "Pray for us."

NOTICE.

Rev. T. C. Peirce will deliver a discourse in M. E. Church in Dorchester, 26th inst., in beh. g.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. Br. D. Fillmore, Agent for the University, will the following places in its behalf at the dates a tioned. We hope the brethren will be prepared

Provincetown, South Truro. Wellfleet, Eastham, Chatham. North Dennis, Sandwich Town. Monument. Wareham.

COLORED PEOPLE IN Onio .- The Pittsburg (). tian Advocate says that the Ohio Legislature been discussing the propriety of extending the leges of the colored people in Ohio. The attention ural address of Gov. Bartley.

We shall commence next week a series of ing letters from Br. Hinman, now travelling

MISS WEBSTER .- The Governor of Kentuck refused to pardon Miss Webster. So be a will bring good out of it. If there is a man in Ma England who does not indignantly reproduce these radation of one of her most noble hearted daugher he is recreant to the old honor of the pilgrim race

property of the Southern States under the present & portionment, are the basis of a representation ecu-1,492,112 freemen in the non-slaveholding States.

A Working Man .- Mr. William Emerson of M. den has made during the past year eight hundre

BR. WOODBURY'S LETTER, referred to in her was received, but handed to the publishers, and to figures transferred to their book without a return the letter; we have been unable to recover it for the cation. Go on, brother, we hope yet for the proces

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF PAUP -We learn that the number of applicants to the office No. 3 Tremont Temple, connects the above society, for employment for the months ending Jan. 1, is 1158, of which 157 a-American, 1021 were foreigners-under 15 years icans, 648 foreigners. Under 15 years of age : 1-Obtained places in the city 412, in the country 8.

LITERARY.

This is a duodecimo volume of 331 pages by h Merritt Caldwell, of Dickinson College, just see

The title page sufficiently indicates the name design of the work. "A Practical Manual of the tion, embracing Voice and Gesture, designed

treated with great minuteness, and are sufficient illustrated, as I should judge, both by diagrans in examples, to answer the design of the author, as a pressed in the title page.

The first subject is illustrated in such a manner w of the voice, as well as the different tones suit all kinds of composition; suggesting many to hints that might prove highly serviceable to the pu speaker, by teaching him the art of so managing his v organs as to preserve his own health, while same time his discourse would be replaced. more effective.

Under this head the following particulars

The Elementary Sounds of the English Language -Articulation-Time of the Voice-Stress-Page Wave-Forced Quality-Melody-Accent-English sis-Drifts of the Voice-Expression-Transport Cadence-Measure of Speech-Pauses - He Is Poetry, &c. The subject of Gesture is illustrated by me

than one hundred different figures, exhibiting is different attitudes and positions of the feet, lover a head, trunk, hands, &c., and pointing out many in often committed by public speakers.

In the appendix a short chapter is devoted to Elocution adapted to the Pulpit, which contains so valuable suggestions to young ministers, and interto many that have past that period.

I have not written so much for the purp ing a critical examination of the above work. as call the attention of our young ministers to it. I to express the hope that they will, without delay. themselves of its instructions. GEO. WEBBER Portland, Dec. 30, 1844.

THE BIBLICAL REPOSITORY for June has been sil us by Sazton, Peirce & Co., Boston. The articles I. Three Progressive Experiments in Human Go

II. Dr. Pond's Lectures on Pastoral Duty. III. Tuetonic Metaphysics, or Modern Transc dentalism, by Prof. Stowe.

IV. Jones' Refuge of Lies, &c., by Dr. Cox. V. Examination of Joshua, x. 12-15. VI. Lutheranism and Reform by D'Aubigne. VII. Dominici Diodati, J. C. Neapolitani, De Chis

Græce Laquente Exercitatio. VIII. Critical Notices. IX. Literary Intelligence.

SPLENDID BOOKS .- Owen of Cambridge, who the way, has issued some of the very finest special of American typography, has sent us two of the B elegant books we have seen for the holyday seas The first is entitled "Conversations on the Old Po ets," by Lowell, one of the best of modern poets. About half the volume relates to Chancer; the mainder to the old Dramatists, Ford, Chapman, & Lowell writes of these old authors con amore.

The second is entitled the "Waif," a collection poetical gems from domestic and foreign writers. and recent, by Longfellow. His own beautiful prot is worth the weight of the book in gold.

THE ROCKITE is the title of another Irish stor from the pen of the celebrated author, Charlotte E's abeth, the best female religious writer now living. has passed to a fourth edition. New York, Taylor. The Boston house has not sent us its name.

PRIVATE DEVOTIONS .- This is an excellent volume of meditations and prayers breathing an a dent spirit of devotion. Boston, L. S. Simpkins.

Whittier Wright, thu

Written on man," for a m achusetts, wi

ation of Texa Men

New Ever

Speak

Boston there class being n alone of not ! on all the Ne penditure, or sum. The c: \$500,000. A SOLEM of heathen, w form a mass upwards of a this assembla And remember

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RABBINICA RUSALEM. the three Je Sephardim, A Sir Moses M manufactorie of the chief r to that gener On the 8th congregation A warm corr those who he on the subje

flux of Jews of late. Th them; they Turkish quar the establish comers have the coast. The mess

speaks of the pressed the o the questions fication of the The total Post Office,

1843, upware

voted mainly

Rev. Mr. ing slaves for the jail to th the weaving

1. The B Magee on the 3. Arithme 1. The Bil

Wood, Ware 2. Christia Original Chu copacy. 3. - Rhetu Logic. - Tru 1. The Bi

and Geograp Dictionary. 2. Eccler Ruter and T 3. Mental Porter's H

peaking.
2. Moral I nd Wardlav

3. Organia onstitution ath School nd Publishi f Christ, Re

OTICE. ill deliver a discourse in the hester, 26th inst., in behalf of

nt Society." A collection will

N UNIVERSITY.

ent for the University, will visit its behalf at the dates menbrethren will be prepared for

> " 16 ** 19 22 46 26 . . 31

Jan. 12

IN OHIO .- The Pittsburg Chris. that the Ohio Legislature have propriety of extending the privipeople in Ohio. The attention ed to the subject in the inaug-

e next week a series of interest. Himman, now travelling in the

The Covernor of Kentucky has liss Webster. So be it. God t'it. If there is a man in New st in lignantly reprobate this degr most noble hearted daughters, old honor of the pilgrim race.

that the 2,487,355 slaves, the iern States under the present apbasis of a representation equal to the non-slaveholding States.

.-Mr. William Emerson of Malg the past year eight hundred and hoes. Mr. E. is in his 85th year.

s LETTER, referred to in his last, anded to the publishers, and the to their book without a return of been unable to recover it for publi-ther, we hope yet for the project.

PREVENTION OF PAUP he number of applicants (Tremont Temple, connected with , for employment for the three 1, is 1158, of which 157 were re foreigners-under 15 years of 14 obtained places, viz.: 66 Amerrs. Under 15 years of age 41 .the city 412, in the country 302.

TERARY.

MANUAL OF ELOCUTION. imo volume of 331 pages by Prof. of Dickinson College, just issued orin & Ball, Philadelphia. afficiently indicates the nature and

"A Practical Manual of Elocaoice and Gesture, designed for s and Colleges, as well as Private

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Sounds of the English Language ime of the Voice-Stress-Pitchundity - Melody - Accent - Empha-Voice - Expression - Transitione of Speech-Pauses - Reading

Gesture is illustrated by no less different figures, exhibiting as many and positions of the feet, lower limbs, , &c., and pointing out many faults y public speakers.

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m and Reform by D'Aubigne. Diodati, J. C. Neapolitani, De Christo Exercitatio. Notices.

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emale religious writer now living.

fourth edition. New York, Taylor .-

fortons .- This is an excellent little

tations and prayers breathing an ar-

evotion. Boston, L. S. Simpkins.

these old authors con amore.

ight of the book in gold.

se has not sent us its name.

1. The Bible; Its Doctrines and Institutions; Bapa and the Lord's Supper. - Watson's Institutes; Wood, Wardlaw or Slicer on Baptism. 2. Caristian Ministry and the Discipline.—Wat-son's Institutes; Emory's Defence of the Fathers;

e on the atonement.

3. Arithmetic. - Emerson's, &c.

Original Church of Christ, and Bangs on the Epis-

3.—Rhetoric.—Blair's, Whateley's or Jameson's. Logic.—True's, Hedge's or Whateley's. Third Year.

1. The Bible; Its Evidences, History, Chronology and Geography. - Horne's Abridgement and Watson's Dictionary. 2. Ecclesiastical and Profane History.-Mosheim,

3. Mental Philosophy .- Upham and Abercrombie. Fourth Year. 1. Homiletics, including extemporaneous speaking.

Porter's Homiletics and Ware on Extemporaneous 2. Moral Philosophy. - Wayland on Moral Science,

nd Wardlaw's Christ an Ethics. 3. Organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church; istitution and condition of the Missionary and Sab-School Societies, and objects of the Chartered and Publishing Funds; Bangs's History of the M. E. of Christ, Reports, &c.

SPIRITED POETRY. SECULAR.

Whittier never did a sublimer thing, says Elizur

Wright, than the composition of the following lines.

TO FANEUIL HALL.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

If the Northern pulse can thrill,

Roused by wrong, or stung by shame,

Sout the mill-gate-leave the stall-

Dangers, grim and fierce as they,

Which, like crouching hous, looked

Shaking with their earthquake-call

favor of decisive action against slavery.

Freely, strongly still-

Let the sounds of traffic die;

Fing the axe and hammer by;

Throng to Faneual Hall ! Wrongs which freemen never brooked,

On your fithers' way,-

Every rood of Pilgrim land,-

Ho! to Faneuil Hall!

These your instant zeal demand.

From your capes and sandy bars,

Stoop their crowns of gold,

Echoes from that holy wall;

Once again, for Freedom's sake,

Lip, and tread beneath your feet

Every cord by party spun;

Banks and tariffs, stocks and trade.

Let them rise, or let them fall;

Up, and let each voice which speaks,

Ring from theuce to Southern plains,

FREEDOM asks your common aid-

Sharply, as the blow which breaks

Dreaded more than steel or ball

Have they wronged us !- Let us then

Have they chained our free-born men

LET US UNCHAIN THEIRS!

Biazoned, "LIBERTY FOR ALL!"

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS .- New England has more

newspapers than the same number of States in any

other part of the country, and Massachusetts has more

than any three other of the New England States. In

Boston there are thirteen dailies, those of the first

class being mulatimed at an expense for operatives

alone of not far from \$15,000 a year each. To carry

on all the New England papers requires an annual ex-

penditure, on the part of the proprietors, of a vast

um. The capital invested in them is estimated at

A Solemy Procession.-Six hundred millions

of heathen, were they placed close together, would

form a mass of human beings a mile in breadth, and

upwards of a hundred miles in length! Think of

this assemblage of heathen on the march to eternity!

And remember that this immense army reach the eter-

nal shore in thirty years, and that their places are sup-

On the 8th of May the leading members of the three

ongregations met together to consider these matters.

A warm correspondence has been carried on between

those who have great influence there and in Europe

INFLUX OF JEWS TO THE HOLY LAND .- The in-

flux of Jews to the Holy Land has been very great

of late. There is no more room in Jerusalem for

them; they have already spread over a part of the

have been appointed for that purpose. Many new

comers have settled at Jaffa and other places along

The message of Gov. Anderson, of Maine, is de-

voted mainly to the local affairs of the State. He

speaks of the issue of the late election as having ex-

ressed the opinion of the majority of the people upon

the questions of the annexation of Texas and the modi-

The total number of letters despatched through the

Post Office, London, in 1838, was 75 millions; in

Rev. Mr. Torrey, convicted in Baltimore of abduct-

n; slaves from their master, has been transferred from

tie juil to the penitentiary, on Mouday, and placed in

COURSE OF STUDY.

PROVIDENCE CONFERENCE

First Year.

1. The Bible; Its doctrines. Books for study .-

ntaries, Watson's Institutes, Wesley's Sermons,

er's Appeal and Checks, Fisk's Calvinistic

Grammar. - Smith's, Greenleaf's or Webster's.

Second Year.

the weaving department of that establishment.

1813, upwards of 230 millions.

irkish quarter. Jaffa has been selected by them for

e establishment of a Joshiba, and several rabbies

plied by another host greater in numbers.

to that generous offer.

Up! your banner leads the van,

Finish what your sires begin-

Up, to Faneuil Hall!

Render back nor threats nor prayers

Shall your calmest utterance be.

Heard from Faneuil Hall!

Prison-boits and chains! Speak as well becomes the free-

Let your hearts together beat

Rock your fathers' Hall !

From your mountain ridges cold,

Come, and with your footsteps wake

Through whose pines the westering stars

They come to us like a clarion echoing among our The message of Gov. Briggs in relation to the unfortunate controversy with South Carolina is one of in the N. York Sun, are as follows: the most remarkable documents of the day—remarkable for its clearness, its perspicuity, its dignity, its conciliatory spirit, and its lofty sense of justice and patriotism. In this respect it affords a striking contrast to the crude and excitable doings of the government of the nullifying State in relation to the same which is the contrast to the crude and excitable doings of the government of the nullifying State in relation to the same white new Gaverne's massage covers the states, that an insurrection of the colored population was to be carried into effect, about Christman and New Year, to murder indiscriminately the white new Gaverne's massage covers the states. Written on reading the call by "A Massachusetts Freean," for a meeting in Faneuil Hall of the citizens of Massdusetts, without distinction of party, opposed to the annextion of Texas, and the aggressions of South Carolina, and in

nothing wrong."-Boston Mail.

"Five weeks of the session are already gone, and nothing has yet been done. Eight weeks more re- Morse, and be of good behavior hereafter." main, in which, from the sample of efficiency in the despatch of business which has been given us, it can

The New York Post says that as Mrs. Van Renssecussed and matured into legislative measures.

taken up in debate, but whether with the intention of harnessed them, and debated by the roadside whether seriously discussing it and bringing it to a decision, or no they should carry off the lady. The question does not appear. Opinions are extremely contradictory in regard to the decision to which the House is faction. likely to come on this subject."

Mr. Leavitt writes, from the gallery of the House, (he has been denied a reporter's seat) that the House went into committee of the whole on Saturday, the 4th inst., when Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll made a very forcible argument against annexation. "On the score of slavery he would oppose it, if on no other." Mr. L. adds that "argumentatively Texas grows weak; politically Leaving and the gallery of the House, that the House were that sterling periodical, the Merchants' Magazine, has issued proposals for publishing a series of volumes under the general title of "Hunt's Library of Commerce." The first volume is on the eve of publication and will form a handsome duodecimo volume of about 400 pages. litically I am not aware of any change."

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS .- This was a brief but clear document, giving a distinct view of the position of our State affairs. It appears from it that the receipts of the Treasury for the year 1844 exceeded the expendi-tures by \$15,008. The increase of expenditures over the estimates is in the sums paid to County Treasurers, the estimates is in the sums paid to County Treasurers, the pauper and lunatic accounts, and the militia bounty. The School Fund and Sinking Fund are in a satisfactory condition. With regard to the finances of the coming year, the Governor says—"Whether a State Tax will be necessary to meet the wants of the Treasury the present year, will depend very much upon the amount of dividends received from the Western Railroad, the modification of the pauper law, and the expense of the Legislature," and he calls attention. The old man then stepped up behind his son the expense of the Legislature," and he calls attention to the rapid increase of expenditures on account of paupers, and recommends an examination into the ext. The father is lodged in Amherst aupers, and recommends an examination into the exediency of making some change in the existing pau- jail, awaiting his trial before the proper tribunal. er system to the deliberate consideration of the Legis-

He then adverts to the condition of the prison and dress devoted to State affairs by calling the attention and protection of the Legislature to the remnants of Indian tribes still existing in Massachusetts.

AUSALEM.—There has been a great commotion among the three Jewish communities in Jerusalem, viz., the Sephardim, Ashkanasim and Chosidim, on account of Sephardim, Ashkanasim and Chosidim, on account of the Sephardim, Ashkanasim and Chosidim, and the Sephardim, Ashkanasim and Chosidim, and the Sephardim, and the voice of two successive Legislatures, have expressed Sir Moses Montefiore's proposal to establish schools, manufactories and a hospital in the Holy City. Most their opinion in the most solemn and impressive manof the chief rabbies and leaders are decidedly opposed vable in her position."-Christian Register.

> Monday, His Excellency, Governor Briggs, sent in to bich, a German, was arrested for stabbing. the Legislature his special message in regard to the affairs of the State with relation to South Carolina. After giving a statement of the reasons why the action in the matter, already well known, was taken by Massachusetts, His Excellency commends the course taken by our commissioner, Mr. Hour, and expresses

The Maine Legislature met at Augusta on Wednesday. The Senate was organized by the choice of Manly B. Townsend as President, and J. O. L. Foster as Secretary; and the House by the choice of Moses McDonald, Speaker, and Samuel Belcher, Clerk. All these officers are Democratic the second of the second control day. The Senate was organized by the choice of Manly B. Townsend as President, and J. O. L. Foster as Secretary; and the House by the choice of Moses McDonald, Speaker, and Samuel Belcher, Clerk. All these officers are Democrats, there being a large Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The New York Legislature assembled at Albany

CITY GOVERNMENT .- The Massachusetts Legislature have, by a special act, authorized the three Alder-

The City Council was organized on Monday, Jan. 6. Peleg W. Chandler was elected President, and Washngton P. Gregg, Clerk.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Banishment of Santa Anna.—The Ventura, fourteen days from Vera Cruz arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult.

She brings the important intelligence—important to Mexico—that Santa Anna has been banished from the Mexico—that Santa Anna has been banished from the Santa An to Mexico—that Santa Anna has been banished from | do, do., 3

rsy, Merritt and Fisk on Universalism, and The news may be considered authentic. His army first arrested him; and then Congress, by a decree, formally banished him for his political and financial Geography .-- Mitchell's, or Malte Brun's. Nat-

It is thought that his late Cabinet has probably met the same fate.

Since receiving the above, we have received the Madisonian of Tuesday evening, which announces the same intelligence in an official manner. The article at the Madisonian of Tuesday evening, which announces the same intelligence in an official manner. The article at 450. Second quality, \$4 00 a 4 25. Third quality, \$3 50 a 4 65. n the Madisonian is double leaded, and in large type. We give it :-

Late and Important News from Mexico.—Intelligence has reached this city, from an authentic source, At retail from 4 to 5. that the army of Santa Anna has deserted him, and that he has been, by a Decree of Congress, formally banished from Mexico. His late Cabinet, including the noted M. Rejon, has probably met with the same

This intelligence was brought by the schooner Ven-tura, which reached New Orleans on the 28th ult., Worcester.* fourteen days from Vera Cruz.

Abduction.—On new year's day two boys, 8 and Holliston, 10 years of age, promising lads, had leave of absence Mariboro',* from the Orphan Asylum at Hartford, Ct., and not returning at the proper hour search was made, and it was discovered that they had been taken to New York by the person with whom they had permission to spend

St. Paul's, Feb. 9 10 Hardwick Millbury, 13 North Brokfield Recommendation of the Brokfield Recommendation of n few hours. Mr. Hamilton, the superintendent of the Luneaburg. asylum, immediately started for New York, and with asylum, immediately started for New York, and with the assistance of officer E. L. Snow, discovered the South Royalston, Publishing Punds; Bangs's History of the M. E. children on Sunday evening in a garret in Anthony Winchenden,*

Christ, Reports, &c. South Royalston Winchenden,*

**Brethren wi seft New York on Monday, with the boys, for Hartford. the Quarterly Conference for the circuit.

A CONSPIRACY TO CREATE AN INSURRECTION AMONG THE VIRGINIA SLAVES.—At an examination at the police office in New York, some very singular disclosures were made respecting an insurrection THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTROVERSY. which was contemplated in Princess Anne county,

subject. In fact, our Governor's message covers the whole ground of controversy, and leaves not a loophole county, Virginia, including Norfolk, and also all the of escape to those who have wantonly violated the colored people who would not join them-and having clearest provisions of our national compact. The in-near relations there, wrote on to a justice of the peace sulting assertion, made by the government of South in that county, named Corprewn, informing him of Carolina, that Massachusetts wished to disturb the what he had heard. He also informed him that a col-Carolina, that Massachuseus wished to disturb the peace of that state under the plea of protecting her own rights, is met with the dignity and scorn which such an assertion ments. We doubt not that every heart in this commonwealth, which feels as it ought to feel for the honor of old Massachusetts will respond heartily to the Governor's words. No political or party rested and lodged in prison, where he will remain, and until the matter can be fully investigated, will conjustice and right by which our State has been hitherto distinguished, and which have sustained her triumphore. The colored people here, who were antly against foreign and domestic foes. We now neighbors and acquaintances of Morse, having heard look with intense interest for the action of our Legis-of his having given information to the authorities of the South, that had led to the arrest of Willis Hodges, will be dictated by the golden political rule, "to ask swore to be revenged upon him, and threatened to put for nothing but what is clearly right, and submit to him to death. They also swore that he should not come down town to his work, and if he did, that he should not be suffered to work there any more. Un-der these threats, Morse, who is an intelligent colored Congress.—We have given so large a space to important State documents, that Congress news would be excluded if there were any, as there is not, at least no more than can be told in a word. The Advertiser has it as follows:—

der these threats, Morse, who is an intelligent colored man, went to the upper police office and preferred his complaint against Jeremiah Simpson, Samuel Finney, Jeffry Overlon and William Wales, all colored, who were arrested by officers Bush, Lawrence and Shong, and to-day held to unexceptionable bail in \$300 each, but Justica Taulus to keep the pages towards of the same threats, Morse, who is an intelligent colored man, went to the upper police office and preferred his complaint against Jeremiah Simpson, Samuel Finney, Jeffry Overlon and William Wales, all colored, who were arrested by officers Bush, Lawrence and Shong, and to-day held to unexceptionable bail in \$300 each, but Justica Taulus to keep the pages to the same threat the same threat to be upper police office and preferred his complaint against Jeremiah Simpson, Samuel Finney, Jeffry Overlon and William Wales, all colored, who

despatch of business which has been given us, it can hardly be expected that many subjects will be discussed and matured into legislative measures.

The New York Fost says that as all of the properties of William Van Rensselaer, one of the proprietors of the Rensselaer manor, was riding in her "The subject of the annexation of Texas has been carriage, a party of "Indians" stopped the horses, un-

WESTERN RAILROAD.-Receipts for week ending 1844. 1843. Passengers, 3,049 Freight, 6.482 3,540 \$11,190

A human body was recently exhumed by the workhouse of correction; advising an increase of the means lichaboe, which is supposed from the great depth at of education furnished to convicts; to the working of which it was found, to have been in that situation for of education furnished to convicts; to the working of the militia system, of which he approves, and in which he recommends there be no alteration until it has been thoroughly tested; to the subject of education, in which he shows great interest, urging the extension of the Normal Schools, and the adoption of some measure to ensure further attendance at schools by the children of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and closes the part of his adoption of the poor; and close the part of his adoption of the poor; and close the part of his adoption of the poor; and close the part of his adoption of the poor; and close the part of his adoption of the poor; and close the part of his adoption of the poor; and close the part of his adoption of the poor; and close the part of his adoption of the poor; and close the part of his adoption of the poor; and the part of his adoption of the poor; and the part of his adoption of the part of h

The following are the names of persons lost from RABBINICAL Opposition to Education, &c., IN JE.

BUSALEM.—There has been a great commotion among he three Jewish communities in Jerusalem, viz., the

> At a German ball a few nights since, at St. Louis, ner. For the honor of her name, and the justice of a general fight originated, in which several persons the cause, it is hoped she will remain firm and immo-were injured. One person was stabbed, another shot at, the ball cutting his clothes and grazing his skin; several were knocked down, windows and doors Another Message from the Governor. - "On arrested, charged with having fired the pistol. Filin-

MARKETS.

From the New England Farmer. WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

1 50 a 1 75.—Shorts, per double bush. 25 a 30—Bran, 21 a 23. MAINE.—Philip C. Johnson has been chosen secretary of state by the legislature; he had 117 votes to 49 for the whig candidate. Seven democratic councillors were chosen, 115 to 51.

FLOUR—Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. or, new, \$4 81 a \$4 87—do. wharf, \$4 75 a 0 00—do. free of garlic, \$0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 67 a 4 75—Fredericksburg, low land, new, \$4 67 a 4 75—Alexandra, wharf, \$4 75 a 4 67—do. City, \$5 50 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 67 a 4 75—Extra do., 0 00 a 500—Exhibiting Canal, \$4 7 51 4 81—do. City, \$5 50 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 67 a 4 75—Extra do., 0 00 a 500—Exhibiting Canal, \$4 7 51 4 81—do. City, \$5 50 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 67 a 4 75—Extra do., 0 00 a 500—Exhibiting Canal, \$4 7 51 4 81—do. City, \$5 50 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 67 a 4 75—Fredericksburg, City, \$5 00 a 500—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. \$4 67 a 4 75—Fredericksburg, \$4 68 a 4 75—Fred -Petersburg, City, \$5 00 a 5 50-do. Country \$4 68 a 4 75-Genesee, common, cash, \$4 87 a 4 94-do fancy brands \$5 00 a \$5 37-Ohio, via Canal, \$0 00 a 0 00-do, do. New Or-

The New York Degislature assembled at Albany a \$3.37—5\text{line}, via Canal. \$0.00 a 0.00 = 0.00. Ac. New Orders Tuesday last. The Senate is permanently organized, the Lieutenant Governor being ex officio President; the clerk and under officers hold till superseded.

BEEF. Mess 4 monew bbl \$8.50 a 9.00—Navy \$7.50 a 8.00. No. 1.659 a 7.00—do. Prime \$5.50 a 6.00. Pork, extra clear 4 mon. bbl. \$11.50 a 12.0 —do. Clear \$10.00 a 10.00 do. Mess. 9.50 a 10.00 — do. Prime \$7.50 a 8.00—do. Mess. 9.50 a 10.00 — do. Prime \$7.50 a 8.00—do. Mess. from other States, — a — — do. Prime do. do. \$0.00 a 0.00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0.00 — — Clear do. do \$00.00 a 0.00 — Butter shipping is a 13—do store, unisspected 11 a 12—do ture have, by a special act, authorized the three Aldermen of Boston already elected to issue warrants for a new trial in the election of Mayor and five Aldermen. This is the only business they are authorized to perform.

30. Cargo ao. 0 a 10 first - Clear do. do Soul a 00 first

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad val., and 3 cts per pound.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 50 c.

1st sort Mass. 1843, ib. 13 a 14; 2d do 0 a 0. HAY, 16 to 18 per ton-Eastern Screwed \$13 00 to 14 00. EGGS, 15 a 20.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1844. Shrep .- Dull. Common sheep from \$1 75 to 2 25. Weth-

ers from \$2 25 to 3 50.

Notices.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. WORCESTER DISTRICT-THIRD QUARTER Jan. 18 19 Ashburnham, 23 Fitchburg, 24 Holden 25 26 Princeton,*
26 Rutland,
27 Spencer,* Feb. 1 2 Leicester, okfield.* 15 16 16 Southbridge,* 19 Dudley, 20 Oxford,* " 22 23 Hubbardston,* " 29 30 21 Webster, * Brethren will remember that the star denotes the place of

BANGOR MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

tion.
7. E. Bracket, C. H. Titus, R. Day, M. P. Webster, P. Higgins, R. R. Richards: The utility of Munisterial Associ-

9. C. Munger: Can baptism by immersion be proved from 10. Wm. McDonald: The causes of the prevailing declension in the churches.
11. H. V. Degen: The identity of the resurrection body.
12. B. Bryant: The best qualifications for usefulness in the

TF The Massachusetts Society for the abilition of capital punishment, will hold a convention in Hall No. I, under the Mariboro' Chapel, on Tuesday, January 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M. R-bert Gautoul, Rey. John Pierpont, and Wendell Phil-

lips, are expected to address the meeting.

CHAS. SPEAR, Secretary.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

Be particular to see that the money you send us is duly Adams, Enoch Adams, Enoch Ayers, Nathaniel Jr., Andrus, George Abbott, R. T. Adams, Nathan Annes, Jephthah Alien, William M. Jan. N. v. Atwood, Jesse Busford, Jerusha Bowden, George Bennett, Nancy Brudford, Eveline Bemis, Charles Bullen, John B. Bowler, A.
Bowler, George
Beede, John
Buswell, Saml.
Bemis, Foster
Brock, S. T. Bourne, E. Barrett, John W. Bowers, Enoch T. Bugbee, Wil iam Bean, Moses

Baker, Joseph Jr. Baker, P. C. and J. D. Brooks, George Carr, John Crawford, Francis Chaffee, Chester Aug. Aug. Oct. July Corbin Schuyler Carr, W. M. Coles, S. Cook, R. R. for R. F. May Walsh Crowell, John Clarke, Nathan 2.00 Crawford Lather

Delano, Gustavius Foss, S. L. Fairheid, Seth isk. Lovitt reeman, Tulley reemin, Sprague Flint, Thomas Gordon, John Gallucia, l'eter Gates, E. G. Goodale, Ephraim Howes, 5 Ha let. James

July Aug. July Dec. Feb. Dec. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan. Jan.

July July Sept. Jan. In full.

Judson, Henry C King, Nancy Kinel, John Kendali, C Locke, Moses Magoun, Eins Merriam, Clark Merrill, Sherburne Newhall, Henry 2d, Nickerson, Daniel Peirce, Ciothier Peirce, David 'itman, Wm. H. Pool, James Jr.,

Patten, Summer Pilkington, James Paine, A. B. Pingree, John Pool, Stephen D. arsons, Levi Rogers, Thomas 2d, Koper, Wilkes Records, Thinghast Kobinson, Nancy L. Reed, Betsy Rich, M. Rhoades, Elvira legers, Joseph Jr., Snow, William A. Sanborn, H. A. Smith, David Spaulding, Sophrona Stratton, Lydia

Springer, Geo. W. Sanborn Ezra Sargeant, Eliphalet M. 200 Smith, David (So. Orrington, Me..)
Thrall, Henry
Turner, S. E. C.
Trafton, Zacheus Truman, Jane Turnicliffe, John Upham, Nehemiah Weeks, Stephen Watson, David Williams, W. H. Wellman, Norman A. Wight, William

West, Clark S.

Wilcox, Alexander

Whitemore, John Welch, Benj. Jr., Withur, John E. Woodward, A. Ward, B. C.

CLAREMONT DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Northern division of this Association will hold its next meeting at Claremont, Feb. 4 and 5. The following will be the order of exercises:

Essays.—E. Scott: Vicarious Atonement. A. C. Manson: Election. R. Hadley: Subjects of Christian baptism. J. English: Prayer. S. Holman: Mode of Christian baptism. A. S. Tinney: Observance of the Sabbath.

Plans of Sermons.—B. R. Hoyt: Rom. iz. 18. E. Scott: 1 Peter iii. 15. R. Tilton: 1 Tum. ii. 3. 1. H. Nutter, 2 Thess. ii. 13, 14: Wm. Moran: 2 Tim. ii. 15. J. W. Huntley: Eph. i. 11. R. Hadley, Rom. viii. 29, 30. A. H. Fullerton: Botton, 1 pkge by Thompson; R. P. Buffington, v. 10. C. Fitch: Luke xv 7.

Question for discussion —Ought the Methodist Discipline to be strictly enforced in relation to class-meetings and love-feasts? Affirmative. J. W. Huntley. J. English. Negative, feasts? Affirmative. J. W. Huntley. J. English. Negative, J. W. Huntley. J. English. Sermous.—1. R. Tilton. 2. A. S. Tinney.

A. S. Tinney, A. H. Fullerton.

Public Sermous.—1. R. Tilton. 2. A. S. Tinney.

A. S. Tinney, A. H. Fullerton.

Public Sermous.—1. R. Tilton. 2. A. S. Tinney.

A. S. Tinney, A. H. Fullerton.

Public Sermous.—1. R. Tilton. 2. A. S. Tinney.

A. S. Tinney, A. H. Fullerton.

Public Sermous.—1. R. Tilton. 2. A. S. Tinney. A. S. Tinney, A. H. Fullerton.

Public Sermons—I. R. Tilton. 2. A. S. Tinney.
Other preachers, travelling or local, on either side of the river, are earnestly desired to be present, prepared to take part in the exercises. Come one, come all.

Marlow, Jan., 1845.

Megative, Jaques, Camben, Me., 1 psge by Niles' exp.; Lane & Tippett, N. Y., 1 psge by Niles' exp.; Lane & Tippett, N. Y., 1 psge by Adams; J. E. Judkin, Lowell, Ms., 1 psge left at Lowell R. R.; E. T. Brigham, do., 1 psge in box of J. E. Judkin; W. A. Alcott, Hartford, Conn., 1 psge by Thompson; D. K. Banister, Cabotiville, Ms., 1 psge by do; J. S. Bailey, Portland, Me., 1 psge by Andrews.

COMMUNICATIONS.

BANGOR MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting is appointed to be holden at Old Town, Feb. 4. The order of exercises prepared at the last meeting, is as follows:

1. Sermon, Tuesday evening, by Wm. H. Pilsbury, on Total Depravity. C. Munger, substitute.

2. Sermon, Wednesday evening: A. Hatch; select his own subject. J Hobart, substitute.

3. Essay.—J. H. Jenne: Is it proper to require any literary qualification for membership to an Annual Conference? If so, what?

4. Essay.—J. Hobart: On Shouting.

5. C. Baker: Difference between Regeneration and Sanctification.

6. E. F. Blake, C. B. Dunn: The evidences of Sanctification.

6. E. F. Blake, C. B. Dunn: The evidences of Sanctification.

7. E. Bracket, C. H. Titus, R. Day, M. P. Webster, P. The Proper is approximately approx

MARRIED.

In this city, Jan. 9, by Rev. J. W. Merrill, Mr. James W. Cate, and Miss Caroline E Bugbee, both of Boston."
In Spencer, Dec. 15, by Rev. James Shepard, Mr. George 11. H. V. Degen: The identity of the resurrection body.
12. B. Bryant: The best qualifications for usefulness in the ministry.
13. N. F. Rumery: Sacrifices connected with the Methodist it interancy.
14. Wm. Marsh: The early history of Methodism in Maine. An original sketch of a sermon will be expected from each of the brethren.
14. Wm. Marsh: The early history of Methodism in Maine. An original sketch of a sermon will be expected from each of the brethren.
15. R. Filton, Mr. Edward Rogers, and Miss Mary E. Way, all of Marlow. In Walpele. N. H. Dec. 31, Mr. Jacob A. Huat, and Miss Abigui Faulkner, both of Walpele.
16. The Massachusetts Society for the abolition of capital punishment, will hold a convention in Hall No. J, under the Marlows, Changle, and Miss M. A. Worthley. Jan. 5. Mr. Leonard B. Matthews, and Miss M. A. Worthley. Jan. 5. Mr. Leonard B. Matthews, and Miss Hannah S. Prescott. Jan. 7. Mr. Silas H. Priest, of Southboro', and Miss Mary J. F. Meintire, of Lowell. Corey, of South Brookfield, and Miss Lovisa Henshaw, of S

H. Priest, of Southboro, and Miss Mary J. P. Meintle, of Lowell.

In New Bedford, Dec. 26, by Rev. A. B. Wheeler, Mr. Gustavus Delano, and Miss Catharine C. Bosworth, both of New Bedford.

In Palmer, Nov. 17, by Rev. J. Cadwell, Mr. John E. Crane, and Miss Adeline V. Walker, both of Palmer.

In North Bucksport, Me., by Rev. H. V. Degen, Mr. Thomas Atwood, of Orrington, and Miss Mary C. Rich, of B. In Ellington, by Rev. H. Holway, Mr. Lyman Marten, and Miss Armenia Demmick.

In Roxbury, Dec. 22, by Rev. J. W. Merrill, Mr. Daniel Torrey, of Lowell, and Miss Roxanna Boothby, or Roxbury.

DIED.

In this city, 7th inst, Mrs. Elizabeth L., wife of Thomas In this city, 7th inst, Mrs. Elizabeth L., wife of Thomas Bagnill, Jr., aged 31 years.

In Chelsea, on Sunday last, of dropsy of the brain, Charles Bradley, youngest child of Mr. Wm. C. Brown, aged 4 yrs. In New Alstead, N. H., Jan. 3, Mr. David Willis, aged 45. In New Bedford, Nov. 21, after the short illness of fitteen hours, Joseph Paine, only son of Joseph and Eliza Hammond, aged I year and six months.

Advertisements.

HOLMAN'S & ELLIOTT'S

HAT, CAP, FUR AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY, Nos. 11 and 13 Washington St., Boston.
GLOVES, SHIRE., BOSOMS, STOCKS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS.

N. B .- J. B. HOLMAN is General Agent for the sale of HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE."
Oct. 23. eply

Phonography!

The Individual Content of the country. Five hundred by their own exertions, and more than pay for a good education by teaching the open may be easily by their own exertions, and more than pay for a good education by teaching the country. Five hundred young men may acquire this art by their own exertions, and more than pay for a good education by teaching it. tion by teaching it.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS A YEAR! 1845, the first number of a new imagazine, of the above title. The succeeding an abers will be issued on the first day of each month. The proprietors are determined that the matter shall be of the very highest order, and selected with care and discrimination from the virious departments of English. and discrimination from the virious departments of English and American Literature, and consisting of History, Biography, Fravels, remark the adventures by sea and land, descriptions of natural and artificial curiosities, accounts of the progress of the arts and sciences, and in fact every thing that may be of interest to the general reader. Wood cuts will be occasionally introduced, to illustrate the text.

The New England Family Magrane will be printed with heautful type, or fine pages 43 agrees monthly motions. beautiful type, on fine paper, 43 pages monthly, moking a volume of 576 pages of valuable and useful matter, each year,

per annum, in advance, or Two Dollars if not paid strictly within the year. All orders should be addressed BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., 12 School St., Boston. ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM. A monthly Magazine for young persons. By the thor of Peter Parley's Tales. ther of Peter Parley's Tales.

Parents or guardians who desire that the young persons under their care should acquire early a taste for reading and study, should at once subscribe for the above popular periodical. It is believed that no work of the kind ever issued from the American press has done more toward awakening in children a desire to search after useful knowledge. number commences the ninth volume of the Museum. All number commences the minth volume of the Museum. All the back volumes can be had, if wanted, beautifully and un-formly band together, with the present year's subscription, for low dollars.

The Museum is issued in monthly numbers of 32 pages each. Subscription price One Dollar per annum.

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TWO MAGAZINES FOR TWO DOLLARS! In order to place both of the above family periodicals with in the means of every family in New England, we are induced to offer one copy of "The New England Family Magazine." and one copy of "Robert Merry's Museum," one year each, for the very low price of Two Dollars, in advance. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO., 12 School St., Boston.

FURNITURE WARE ROOM. Corner of Central and William Streets, LOWELL, MASS.

THE Subscribers having recently enlarged their store and made extensive additions to their stock, would now invite the attention of the public to their large and well select assortment of FURNITURE, CARPETS, FEATHER MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CLOCKS, &c. All articles will be sold as low as can be bought in Boston or elsewhere, and ONE PRICE invariably adhered to.
Sept. 4. If ADAMS & NORTH.

JUST received. JAY'S WORKS, in 3 vols., new edition.

BARNES'S NOTES on Job. 2 vols. 12mo.

TEN YEARS IN OREGON, by Lee & Frost. together with a large assortment of Annuals and books suited for Christmas and New Year's Gifts. By WAITE, PEIRCE & CO. No. 1 Considired.

CUSTOM SHOE STORE. No. 16 Central Street, (New Block ,) Lowell.

B. TEBBETTS would invite the attention of his friends and the public to his extensive assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, which he will sell at low prices and warrant to give satisfaction. Particular attention will be paid to measure work and repairing. Lowell, March 13, 1844.

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, &c. M. DOE, 55 to 65 Cornhill, having made large additions to his former well selected stock of FURNITURE FEATHERS, LOOKING GLASSES, MATTRESSES, &c., is now prepared to sell them at a great reduction from forme prices. Purchasers would do well to call. Every article were ranted as good as recommended. Particular attention paid to packing goods for transportation. Feb. 15th, 1844.

STATIONERY. ONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by WAITE. PEIRCE CO., Cornhill, a good assortment, consisting of Letter Foolscap. Tissue, and Billet Paper. Portfolios, Penknives (Rogers' Congress Extra.) Silver Pencils, Paper Cutters, Rub ber. Tablets, Sealing Wax Wafers, Ink and Sand Boxes, Pen cil Leads, &c. &c. Boston, Oct. 2, 1844.

GOOD BOARD

I wo or three single gentlemen, with good rooms, can be had, by inquiring at the Herald Office, 3 Cornbill.

Dec. 25.

CLARKE'S COMMENTARIES.

JUST received, a lot of Clarke's Commentaries, in 4 vols.
containing Old and New Testament. Price \$12 per act,
with usual discount to ministers and wholesale purchasers,
Jan. 1. By WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., No. 1 Cornhill.

CHEAP HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand a general supply of HATS and CAPS, such as Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, &c., of different qualities and styles. Cloth and Velvet Caps of all patterns; Umbrellas, Trunks, &c., which he is selling at prices to conform with the times.

N. B. Old Hats taken in exchange for new. Hats and Caps made to order, at short notice.

C. B. MASON,
No. 18 Union Street, next door to La Grange Tavern.

March 27.

FLOUR. G. BOWDLEAR & CO., Dealers in Flour,
No. 17, Long Wharf, Boston, have constantly on hand
a large assortment of Extra Genesce, Onio and Graham
Flour, in whoie and half bbls, for families; also Clagett,
Sharrer, E. S. Beach and other approved brands Southern and
Western Flour, suitable for Bakers' use, which they offer for
sale at the lowest market prices.
Oct. 23.

FLOUR, GRAIN, SALT, & FISH STORE. At 51 Main Street, Worcester.

S. DILLINGHAM would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Worcester and the adjacent towns, that he has
opened a store as above mentioned, where he has on hand
and intends keeping a good supply of Genessee and Ohio
Flour of the best standard brands. Also Corn, Oats, Rye, and
Meal; coarse and fine Salt, and a general assortment of W
I. Goods and Groceries, which he offers at wholesale or retai
at lowest city prices. at lowest city prices. Worcester, June 12, 1844.

PULPIT CYCLOPEDIA.

THE PULPIT CYCLOPEDIA and CHRISTIAN MINISTER'S COMPANION, containing three hundred and sixty skeletons and sketches of Sermons, and eighty-two essays on Biblical learning. Theological studies, and the composition and delivery of sermons. By the author of Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons, &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo. 616 pages. Dec. 11. WAITE, PEIR'E & CO.

WATERMAN'S PATENT

WATERMAN'S PATENT

PNEUMATIC SHOWER BATH AND IMPROVED
BATHING PAN, at 85 Cornhill, 6 Brattle, and 73 Court
Streets. Those about to adopt the healthy practice of daily
ablution, will find the above the easis st, cheapest, and quickest
method of performing the operation.

Those on the eve of housekeeping will find at this establishment every thing appertaining to the kitchen department,
with catalogues to facilitate in making their relection, and are
respectfully invited to call.

April 17.

April 17.

HAVE now in store one of the largest and most exter stocks of Fur Goods to be found in New Englan MUFFS, BOAS and TIPFETS made to order at a notice. Wholesale Rooms, 2d and 3d stories. The res of this paper are respectfully invited to call at the old stan

W. M. SHUTE.

BOARDING.

MILTON DAGGETT, No. 1, Suffolk Place, Boston—Permanent and Transfert Boarding. Gentlemen and Ladies visiting the city, will find good accommodations.

In the city of the city

NEW STORE. PATTEN & PERRIN, 335 Washington Street. AMERICAN & FOREIGN DRY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Our Friends are invited to call.

Prouty & Mears'

Massachusetts Premium Plough.

D. PROUTY & CO. continue to manufacture Prouty & and they have added to their already extended list, several new patterns, combining new and important improvements, adapting them to all the different qualities of soil, and the various systems of culture; especially to an approximation to the spade labor system, which is admitted to be the perfection of good husbandry—and why? For the reason, that at one operation it perfectly turns the mass, of whatever depth; covering all vegetable and other matter lying on the surface, leaving the furrow shiee in a fine, lively, friable state, crushing its hard lumps and disarranging its particles, thereby elaborating its food the furrow since in a fine, lively, friable state, crushing its hard lumps and disarranging its particles, thereby elaborating its food for plants. Hence as but one ploughing is requisite, the proper moment may be taken for its performance, when the seed bed will be found to be in far better condition than after the protracted libor of two or three cross-ploughings and harrowings. Their castings are of a superior quality, both in workmanship and materials. By using pure iron and an improved process of melting, they offer castings of less weight, possessing SUPERIOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY, which with chilling the points, wings and landsides, and the excellent quality.

ling the points, wings and landsides, and the excellent quali-y and finish of the wood-work, renders their ploughs, in every respect, the very article which the wants and interest of the farmer demand.
The high character of the Centre Draught Plough, abund-

The high character of the Centre Draught Plough, abundantly systined by a continued and extended patronage, is in perfect accordance with the decision of an able and impartial committee of the Massachusette Agricultural Society, in awarding to the inventors the sum of \$100, the highest premium ever given in this country for doing the best work with the least draught, in a trial open to the whole Union, running its natural course, inclining to keep its true position without any effort of the ploughman, and turning a furrow one foot wide and six inches deep with a drawth of only 294 sounds in and six inches deep, with a draught of only 294 pounds, i

enort of the proughman, and turning a throw one foot wate and six inches deep, with a draught of only 294 pounds, in compact and well swarded land being much the easiest in draught of any plough of which we have any report.

Besides the great State premium of Massachusetts, the Centre Draught has taken the high premiums in New York, Penn sylvina, Delaware and Marylind. Last fall, at four trials where the Plough was the particular object for experiment, it took the highest premiums in four different States. At the County Ploughing Matches, their performance was the admiration of our best faciners, and premiums too numerous to mention were awarded for the excellent work done by them; but the trial in Northampton, last fall, is worthy of a notice, where "in accordance with a regulstion of the society, adopted to prevent favor-tism, or any suspicion of it, in the adjudging of premiums, the Committee were not present during the ploughing, and consequently could not know at the time of deciding by whom any one of the lands was ploughed." There were at this trial 17 Worcester ploughs, and only 5 of Prouty & Mears', and yet to ALL THESE FIVE PREMIUMS WERE UNAN-IMOUSLY AWARDED, and those of the highest class, though only eight were offered.

While the Centre Draught Plough is taking the highest

only eight were offered.

While the Centre Draught Plough is taking the highest While the Centre Draught Plough is taking the highest prizes and gaining more and more in favor with farmers, disappointed competitors are boasting "loud and long" of small premiums awarded for the skill of ploughnen and their well-trained teams, or won by extraordinary exertions, on fields there there was no competition; and they have raised the frequent cry of "Centre Draught Humbug." by which it is evident that the busy hum of public opinion, expressing the real merits of these ploughs, is by a kind of mysterious Centre Draught. continually buzzing in their ears, with a consciousness of its truth.

ass of its truth.
MISREPRESENTATIONS have also been made in regard MISREPRESENTATIONS have also been made in regard to the trials in Essex County, by publishing statements and tables manufactured for the purpose, giving to their ploughs an advantage which the Report of the committee did not exhibit, and which called forth from them the following severe rebuke, AS MAY BE SEEN BY REFERENCE TO THE REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE IN 1842 and 1843:—"We hope they will have the fairness to take all the facts into view, and not a garbled selection, as has sometimes been done, and thereby entirely misrepresenting the impressions intended to be made by the Committee."

The Centre Draught Plough still stands unrivalled, bidding defiance to all competitors, and so it will, as we have at ou defiance to all competitors, and so it will, as we have at ou command the best practice, science, skill and ingenuity necessary to effect any improvement of which it is susceptible, and we give constant attention to the subject.

Constantly on hand, Shares, Landsides, and Mouldboards of most Ploughs in use, and farming Implements of all kinds.

Also Grass, Field Garden, and Flower Seeds Deslers and others supplied on favorable terms.

others supplied on favorable terms.

FARMER'S WAREOUSE, 19 & 20 North arket and 20 Clinton Sts., Boston.

NEW BOOKS. JUST published, LIFE ON THE OCEAN, or Twenty Years at Sea, being the personal adventures of the author, illustrated by numerous splendid engravings. By GEORGE LITTLE, for many years Captain in the merchant service out of the port of Baltimore, but now entirely blind. Capt. Little is a member of the M. E. Church, and a gentleman of undurbed warseity. A very thilling and interesting book doubted veracity. A very thrilling and interesting book.— Those who begin reading will not be satisfied until they have WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., I Cornhill

THE COMPLETE EVANGELIST,
COMPRISING the history of the Life, Actions, Death,
Resurrection, Ascension, and Doctrine of Jesus Christ,
the whole arranged according to the order of the time in
which the several transactions occurred. Price 50 cts;; with
discount to wholesale purchasers. For sale by
Jan. I. WAITE, PERCE & CO., No. 1 Cornhill.

METHODIST BOOKS may be had in any quartity at wholesale or retail at the lowest cash prices, by calling on HENRY BAKER & CO., \$20istf No. 50 South Main Street, Providence, R. L.

MUSICAL GEMS.

COLLECTION of Hymns and Tunes, adopted to all cocasions of social devotion, by J. B. Packard, and S. bbard. Price 25 cts. single; \$2.25 doz. Just published WAITE, PEIRCE & CO., No. 1 Cornhill.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTAB-LISHMENT.

No. 16 Central Street, (New Block.) Lowell.

CEORGE F. TEBBETTS would offer to his friends and the public a prime assortment of Watches, Comes, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, &c., as can be found in the city, and at very low prices. Those in want of Gold or Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, &c., would do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes, and jewelry of every description, carefully reposited and warranted. description carefully repaired and warranted.

Lowell, March 10, 1844.

PAPER WAREHOUSE & BOOKSTORE. DAY, LYON & CO., corner of Milk and Exchange streets.

Portland, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Paper and School Books; also, a general assortment of Methodist and Sabbath School Books. Also, a very large assortment of Room Papers, from 12 1-2 to \$1 25 pcr roll. Cash paid for rags.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, the best style, and on favorable terms, executed at short notice, by D. H. ELA, 37 Cornhill.

POETRY.

For Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal.

Dear Br. Stevens,-The following beautiful poem, from the pen of our deservedly venerated founder, has, in all probability. never yet been pressed to the sheet by American type. I cut it from the Leeds (Eng.) Intelligencer, nearly three years ago. It was said to be given to the public for the first time, from an individual in possession of the MS. I know of no paper which possesses stronger claims for inserting the same than that emphatically styled "Wesleyan Journal." You will insert it, or throw it under the table, according to your opinio of its worth, or degree of respect for its author. Yours, in the fellowship of the gospel,

Bolton, Dec. 26, 1844. RICHARD DONKERSLY.

LINES BY REV. JOHN WESLEY. Occasioned by an extraordinary sense of the redeeming lo of God, on ship-board, Sunday, March 7, 1656, being about

2000 miles from England, and 1600 miles from Barbadoes. Lord, what is man! that Thou, soft, tend'rest love, From all our failings dost thy wrath remove? When most provoked dost freest mercy give? And doom'd to death, vet, gracious, bidst us live

From sinful man corruption only springs : How vile an offering to the King of kings! In whose pure presence purest seraphs hide, Behind their wings ;-imperfect all beside.

Form'd in God's image, man his ruin sealed, But love divine, with instant mercy healed; Scarce feeling yet the evil of the deed, The word of God became the promised seed.

And O. amazing! the sad fruits of sin, By love divine are sanctified within; Sorrow and death, the curses of our fall, Are made the mercy-gates, through Zion's call.

For love divine thus calls to the distrest "Come unto me, and I will give you rest: Death to the world, shall fill with life your soul, In me the Father freely makes you whole!

In vain he calls-proud man his mercy flies : See, where the Lamb, who came to save us, dies! Yet, how long-suffering! from his wounded side, The blood, fresh streaming, 'e to our wounds applied.

O love immense : stupendous ! unconstrained ! Full beyond measure, lasting without end: If angels tremble, whilst they strive to scan Its height, its depth, too infinite to man!

With joy, with fear, its distant force I prove. Too strong for sense, the flames of heav'nly love; O, for a seraph's frame, to bear its rays! O for their voice, my God, to sing thy praise!

ON THE DEATH OF MY COMPANION. SELECTED

Yes, we have parted, Alice,-thou art dead, On its last resting place I've laid thy head; Then, by thy coffin side bowed down and took A husband's farewell kiss and farewell look : Those marble lips no kindred kiss returned. From those veiled orbs no glance responsive burned. Ah! then I felt that thou hast passed away, That the sweet face I gazed on was but clay; And then came memory with her busy throng Of tender images, forgotten long. Years hurried back, and as they swiftly rolled, I saw thee, heard thee, as in days of old. Sad and more sad each sacred feeling grew, Manhood was moved and sorrow claimed her due Thick, thick and fast the burning tear-drops started I turned away, and felt that we had parted. But not for ever in the silent tomb, Where thou art laid, thy kindred shall find room A little while, a few short years of pain. And one by one we'll come to thee again. Thy kind old father shall seek out the place. And rest with thee, the fairest of his race; Thy dear old mother, bent with age and grief. Shall lay her head by thine in sweet relief: Sister and brother, with that faithful friend, True from the first and tender to the end. All, all, in His good time who placed us here Shall come to sleep through death's long, dreamless night With thee then rise and bless the morning light.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. JAMES DOW.

Died of consumption, in Derry, N. H., Dec. 21, Rev. James Dow, aged 42 years. The subject of this memoir was born in Bath. N. H., Oct. 27, 1802.

He experienced religion when about 21 years of age, under the ministerial labors of Rev. E. W. Stickney. Not long after, he felt it to be his duty to preach the gospel of Christ to his fellow men. but did not give himself wholly to this work until the summer of 1832, when he joined the N. H. Annual Conference as a travelling preacher. He has travelled on the following circuits: Stratford, N. H., Bethlehem, Barton, Vt., Walden, Barton again, Bristol, N. H., Haverhill, Tuftonborough, Gilmanton and Derry.

His labors were blessed to the good of souls on all the circuits, and on some quite extensive revivals were enjoyed. On the last circuit mentioned his health failed. He was attacked with a fever the 1st Oct., 1843, from which he recovered in a few weeks, but he did not regain his usual strength. It was evident that consumption had begun its work. At the last session of our Conference he was returned superannuated.

In September last his health began more rapidly to decline, and about the 3d of Oct. he was unable to leave his house. He suffered much, but grace triumphed, whereby he was enabled to bear all for Christ's sake. He was resigned, and patiently waited till his change came. He enjoyed great peace to the last. A very short time before he died, when it was apparent he thought that he was dying, he whispered out the victor's language, "Hallelujah! crowned in glory." The corpse was brought to the meeting-house Tuesday, the 24th Dec., and a sermon was preached by Br. Perkins. our Presiding Elder, from 1 Cor. xv. 53-4-5, a text selected by the deceased some months ago. He was buried according to our Discipline. Yesterday his body was disinterred, and is now on the way to Bath, N. H., where it will rest till this mortal shall put on immortality. JAS. ADAMS. Derry, N. H., Jan. 1, 1845.

MISS MARY ELIZABETH LORD, "our friend, sleepeth." She was the daughter of Capt. Clermont Lord, of Kennebunk-port, Me. Elizabeth lived a moral life, and died a happy death, on the 20th of Dec., aged 21. About two months before her death she experienced religion. She received baptism and the Lord's Supper on her sick bed, and gave her name as a probationer for the church militant but now joins the church triumphant. The special and clear manifestations of grace in her salvation tend to assuage the grief of those who deeply mourn for her. She smiled, kissed her friends, and died. Peace to her memory. JOHN CLOUGH. Kennebunk Parsonage, Dec. 27, 1844.

BR. JOHN BAILEY, died in Pawlet, Vt., Oct. 7. aged 61. He was converted at the age of nine teen-soon after joined the M. E. Church, and continued a faithful member. His last sickness was short. Being absent from home, his children had not the privilege of receiving his dying council, and of witnessing his anxiety that they might all become Christians. O that his, many prayers for their conversion might speedily be rewarded. and they follow him as he followed Christ. His body rests in its grave in Haverhill, the place of his residence. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

James L. Stason.

not itself, that is not puffed up, that does not be- ety of the blessed. have itself unseemly. During the last three years we have been called to hid adieu to an affectionate father and mother, two beloved brothers, a sister, and two lovely boys, and last of all my dear companion has fadeth like the morning flower, and left died of consumption, in Chester, N. H., Nov. 28, an afflicted husband and a helpless infant to mourn aged 36 years. Sister S. possessed an amiable their loss. When death approached, she could ex- temper, and that peace of mind arising only from where is thy victory!" But, thanks be unto God, religion and united with the Methodist E. Church we are authorized from heaven to write, "Blessed seventeen years since, of which she remained a are the dead which die in the Lord, from hence worthy member until death removed her to the

their labors, and their works do follow them." HIRAM GILMAN.

and Lucy Reed, died in New Salem, Oct. 11, aged her in heaven. 21 years. Sister Reed embraced religion about two years since, and united with the M. E. Church. Ophelia possessed an amiable disposition, and was esteemed by her acquaintance and the church .-Her remains were carried to the meeting-house, and a discourse was delivered on the occasion to a large concourse of people, who listened with the most solemn and profound attention, while the flowing tears bore testimony to the deep feeling that pervaded the heart. After the religious services all that was mortal of our beloved sister was then deposited in the "narrow house," there to sleep until she shall be awaked by the trump of God .-May the God of all grace console the hearts of her afflicted parents. T. G. BROWN. Greenwich, Mass., Dec. 25.

Dec. 30, aged 85 years. She was born in Eng. favor of slavery. I rejoice that my labor is drawland, and has formerly resided in Boston. She embraced religion in her younger days, was formerly member of the Baptist Church. Fourteen years since the New Testament. With this, I shall close my she moved to this place, united with the M. E. remarks, after having asked your attention to some we trust she has gone to those blissful abodes pre- been interwoven with the main body of the discuspared for the faithful. S. W. PEARCE. Winslow, Jan. 2, 1845.

Wallis, died in Waldoborough, Oct. 28, aged 23 granted specially and exclusively to the Jews, and E. Church six years, and always maintained a pious without claiming every other permission that was and godly walk. Her sickness was severe, but she granted to them, and subjecting ourselves to every bore it without a murmur, and died in the triumphs precept that was enacted for them. I connot but of faith. May this affliction be sanctified to her believe that you, as a preacher of the New Testarelatives and to the church in this place.

DANIEL CLARKE. Waldoborough, Dec. 31, 1844.

MRS. RUTH SHEPARD died, of consumption, in New Bedford, Dec. 26, aged 41. Sister S. embraced religion and united with the M. E. Church in 1843, and remained an acceptable member of the same to the time of her death. She was a devoted Christian, a kind companion, and a beloved parent. She died in peace, has left a husband and four children, who mourn their loss.

A. B. WHEELER. New Bedford, Jan. 6, 1845.

3, aged 55 years. She was converted in Marlow at erated by Christ and his apostles;" and hence you the age of eighteen years, at a time when there was argue that it is no wrong; and, therefore, I preno revival of religion. Alone she started on the sume, consider that this toleration is universal; and Christian course, and connected herself with the M. if so, that slavery is right and proper every where. E. Church. In 1810 she married with Mr. or, as you well remark, semper et ubique. You do Isaac Sanborn, and moved to this town. Here she not, I know, thus generalize the doctrine, but I do universal permission to establish and maintain it But it is said that the gospel allows of slavery, its, sent forth to minister to those that are below. church, uniform in her life. Her name and praise knew her, for her consistency and uprightness in one period, but for all time. If therefore, it tolerall the departments of life where she moved .-Tranquil and resigned she departed in peace, and, trine of our Savior, it justifies this institution to all ISAAC BARKER. Unity, Jan. 5, 1845.

sease of the brain, Dec. 26, aged 39 years. Br. to ascertain in how far the New Testament really Baily experienced religion at a camp-meeting four-upholds what the natural conscience of man, fro teen years since, and immediately after united with at least as far back as the time of Aristotle, has dethe M. E. Church in this place, of which he has clared to be a violation of the plainest dictates of been a worthy, consistent and useful member. He natural justice. I will not detain you by inquiring has left a wife, two children and a large circle of into the meaning of the word tolerate. It may, per relatives, to mourn his loss, with whom the church haps, convey a stronger sense than the facts will of which he was a member, and the community in warrant. I will at once come to the passages in the which he lived, deeply sympathize. No doubt New Testament in which this subject is mentioned "our loss is his gain." The last few weeks of his By calmly considering these, we may, I think, ascerlife were attended by much suffering, but through tain what foundation is furnished for the supergrace he was enabled a few moments before death structure which has so frequently been erected to sing the praise of God, and then calmly fell upon them.

L. DAGGETT, JR. Hingham, Mass., Jan. 2, 1845

11, in the 91st year of his age. In 1776 he enthat this sort of allusion has any bearing upon the tered the American army in defence of the liberties question. Our Lord illustrates the wisdom of men of his country. The deceased had been an accep- in temporal, contrasted with their folly in spiritual table member of the M. E. Church more than forty concerns, by the parable of the steward who had vears. About thirty years since he moved from wasted his lord's goods. But this is never pleaded New Dunham, N. H., to this place, where his house in justification of dishonesty in a confidential agent. has ever been a home for the Methodist preachers. The same principle applies equally to one case as He was uniform in his piety, consistent in his life, to the other. and ardent in his attachment to the cause of God. It may be said of him that he was a worthy citizen, slaves is several times adverted to. I will quote, an affectionate companion, a beloved and tender so far as I remember, all the passages which are conparent, and a devoted Christian. He met death sidered to be of importance in the settlement of with composure, and has left this world of sorrow this question. for the pure regions of eternal day. He has left an aged widow and six children, together with a large circle of friends to mourn his departure. A. A.

Exeter, Dec. 30, 1844. Will the Morning Star please copy?

WIDOW EUNICE WATSON, of Weathersfield, Vt., died Dec. 21, aged 93 years and 2 months. She experienced the pardoning grace of God about fifty years ago, but being distrustful of herself, did not same shall be receive of the Lord, whether be be make a public profession of religion until a little more than twelve years since. She lived an exemplary Christian life. Though far advanced mental and physical faculties until prostrated by a paralytic stroke, which in a little less than three weeks brought her to her end. But the religion she professed in life, was her solace and support in the hour of death. She was perfectly resigned to the will of God, and left the world in peace.

L. B. PETTENGILL. Perkinsville, Vt., Jan. 4, 1845.

told me she was sensible that she should soon go such withdraw thyself."

Auce S. Gilman, my affectionate companion, a few days before she died, and stayed until after! but showing all good fidelity; that they may adorn and only reproves those incidental wrongs which and man's device," and whose worship of daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Sewell, and she died. She talked a great deal; she told her sister of the late Reuben C. Sewell, died in Gilford, two little girls that they would soon have no of the typhus fever, Dec. 20, aged 28 years. She mother-they must be good children. She asked was converted 14 years since, and joined the M. E. if this was death. "Is this dying? If it is, it is Church, in which she lived and died. Her life was happy dying." She told her sister to tell her father a practical comment on that charity which suffer- that she was perfectly resigned to death at any time, eth long and is kind, that envieth not, that vaunteth ready and willing. She is now enjoying the soci-

> Pembroke, Dec. 16, 1844. SISTER LUCENA, wife of Br. Daniel Sanborn,

claim, - "O death, where is thy sting-O grave, fixed and constant habits of piety. She experienced forth; yea, saith the spirit, that they may rest from church above. She was a good companion, an affectionate mother, a kind neighbor, a pattern worthy of imitation. Her sickness was long and severe, all of which she bore with remarkable patience, and she died happy, trusting in the Lord. May her SISTER OPHELIA A. REED, daughter of Oliver bereaved husband, children and relations, all meet LOREN II. GORDON. Poplin, Jan. 7, 1845.

SLAVERY.

DR. WAYLAND ON SLAVERY. TO THE REV. RICHARD FULLER, D. D. LETTER VI.

My dear Brother,-You will at least give m credit for being an indefatigable correspondent .-I hope, however, that you are not wearied either with the number or the length of my replies. Although I have commenced my sixth letter, I believe that I have alluded to no topic on which both you and our brethren at the South have not placed WIDOW SARAH PREDEN died in Vassalborough, reliance in the construction of their argument in ing to a close. But one more subject remains to be considered; it is the argument derived from

In my letter on the Old Testament argument in favor of slavery, I suppose myself to have shown, that the Mosaic law contains nothing more than SISTER REBECCA M. WALLIS, wife of George the permission of slavery; that this permission was years. Sister Wallis has been a member of the M. that we could not assume it as a law for ourselves, ment, will agree with me in this view of the subject. I am confident that you would hardly reason with a man who should endeavor to enforce any other Mosaic usage, or plead any other Mosaic license, on the same grounds that are used to sus tain the institution of American slavery. Indeed, I can hardly suppose that any of our Southern brethren place any great reliance on this part of the they reflect on the consequences which it necessarily involves.

I think, then, that the Scriptural argument in defence of slavery is narrowed down to the limits of the New Testament. Let us, then, endeavor carefully to inquire whether this institution is supported by the instructions of the Savior and hi SISTER MERCY SANBORN died in Unity, N. H., Jan. apostles. You say that "slavery was at least tolates slavery really and truly-if this is the docwho have united in abolishing it, have been greatly clearest principles of natural justice or of Christian

Br. HAYWARD BAILY, of Hingham, died of a di-

1. Slaves are frequently alluded to by our Savior in the gospel. Several parables are founded upon this relation. But as the object of these parables is to enforce some duty which had no re-Br. George Shaw died in Exeter, Me., Nov. spect to slavery, no one will for a moment pretend

In the epistles, the relation between masters and

1. Of the duties of slaves. Ephesians vi. 5-8, "Servants, be obedient to

them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart as unto Christ. Not with eve-service, as menpleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart: with good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men; knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the bond or free."

Colossians iii. 22-25, "Servants, obey in al things your masters according to the flesh; not in years, she retained in a remarkable degree her with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God; and whatsoever ve do. do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance; for ye serve the Lord Christ. But he that doeth wrong, shall receive for But would it not be a most cruel mockery to plend result from them, and must continue as long as the wrong which he hath done; and there is no respect of persons?

1 Timothy vi. 1-5. "Let as many servants a are under the yoke count their own masters worthy all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be HANNAH, wife of Albert B. Williams, and daughter not blasphemed. And they that have believing masof Levi Fish, of Pembroke, Mass., died in Framing- ters, let them not despise them, because they are ham, of consumption, Sept. 17, aged 34 years. brethren; but rather do them service, because She gave her heart to the Lord soon after the Meth- they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benodists came to Pembroke, I think in 1825, and efft. These things teach and exhort. If any man joined class; soon went from home, and backslid, teach otherwise and consent not to wholesome She was revived again, I think 1828, was baptised words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ. in Newton, with her sister at the same time; was and to the doctrine which is according to godlimarried at Warwick, R. I., and lived there some ness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting years. I have not seen her much for some years; about questions and strifes of words, whereof com but when I have seen her she has said she was on eth envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse her way to a better land. She has lived several disputing of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of years past in Framingham. I saw her last fall; she the truth, supposing that gain is godliness; from

the doctrine of God our Savior in all things."

when he reviled, reviled not again; when he suf- Christ. fered, be threatened not; but committed himself 1. Slavery* was universal throughout the empire, extinguishable laughter,—the gospel revealed to him that judgeth righteously."

obligatory on Christians towards all men, and of one freeman, and that their number in this part of course towards masters. These duties are obligation the empire alone was at this time more than tory on us towards enemies, because an enemy, twenty millions. like every every other man, is a moral creature of 2. Persons became slaves by being made capson for these precepts, the relation in which the kets. In Delos alone, 10,000 slaves were slave stands to Christ. The fact seems to be sim-times bought and sold in a single day. ply this: There are certain vices to which igno- 3. On the condition of slaves, it may rant and ill-instructed persons, when laboring for marked thatdisobedience, lying, purloining, eye-service, and the over the slave. like. These practices are inconsistent with the 2. Slaves were not permitted to marry. Christian character, and the apostles forbid them, 3. They were permitted to bold no property as referring always to the principles of love and piety their own; whatever they acquired being the propwhich the gospel inculcates. These instructions, erty of their masters. tions to practice fidelity, honesty, charity, to avoid rifice a valuable horse or a worthless slave. purloining, lying, eye-service, depend on the jus- I need not pursue this subject more at large. the master to that authority. Supposing slavery purpose of the argument. to be wrong, will this wrong justify a Christian in If, then, the view which we are considering, be lying, stealing, deception, or even in rebellion correct, the New Testament, with all these facts in against the authority by which he is unjustly held sight, did really justify Roman slavery in the main, in bondage 2

ment in favor of slavery, from the New Testament quoted above. All the rest is therefore permitted must be found in the precepts which it addresses to us and to all men, on the sanction of inspiration. to masters These are as follows.

things unto them, forbearing threatening, knowing full of slavers, the power of life and death over that your Master also is in heaven; neither is there the slave, the prohibition of marriage, and the inargument. I feel assured that they will not, if respect of persons with him." This passage im- fliction of death at the master's will, all these are mediately follows that above quoted from Eph. vi. sanctioned by the word of God himself. The mas- applied to such a case) which the gospel effective to such a case which a case which the gospel effective to such a case which 5-8, and merely inculcates reciprocity of duties ter has only to forbear threatening, to give his in all notions which were then entertained as between master and servant

vants that which is just and equal; knowing that to exercise this right, remains as it was under the once that the highest scraph around the ve also have a Master in heaven."

duty of treating the slave as he himself would wish should be grieved with the severity of the laws reto be treated; and of allowing to him suitable specting slaves. They are as yet very far within means of subsistence. And this is all.

whole system of domestic slavery, and to grant a tion of American Independence. ing these inferences, I err innocently; for they can be decided?

the doctrine of the Papacy, from the saving of in any part of the word of God? Christ to Peter, the establishment of the inquisi- If this be so, I think it must be evident that the tion, from the obligation to extend the knowledge precepts of the New Testament furnish no justifiof religious truth, all of these seem to me as noth- cation of slavery, whether they be considered abing to it. I say it with entire kindness, for on such solutely, or in relation to the usage of the Roman a subject I am incapable of any other feeling, if empire at the time of Christ. All that can justly be the religion of Christ allows us to take such a li- said, seems to me to be this; the New Testament cense from such precepts as these, the New Testa- contains no precept prohibitory of slavery. ment would be the greatest curse that ever was in- must, I think, be granted; but this is all.

you would abbor such an inference as much as any are we to conclude that it is wholly indifferent on man on earth. I know well your kindness of the subject? I answer, by no means. It has, in heart, and what is still better, your entire will, fully my opinion, prohibited it in a manner far more to subject yourself to the whole doctrine of Christ, emphatic than could have been done by any pre-But, I ask, do not the principles which our South- cept whatever. ern brethren adopt, lead to precisely these results? The universal existence of slavery, at the time Let us test the case by an example. Suppose that of Christ, took its origin from the moral darkness a foreign foe should land an overwhelming force on of the age. The immortality of the soul was unyour shores, for the sake of reducing the State of known. Out of the Hebrew nation, not a man on South Carolina to bondage, would not the language earth had any true conception either of the characof every man, because he is a man, be, " give me lib- ter of the Deity or of our relations and obligations erty or give me death?" And do you suppose to him. The law of universal love to man had that the apostolic precept respecting masters and never been heard of. Every nation considered slaves was intended to stifle this first and strong- every weaker nation a fit object for plunder. est aspiration of a human soul? Suppose that such stranger and an enemy were equivalent terms. an enemy should establish this authority, and reduce was moreover an age of great intellectual refineyou to servitude, it would be your duty as men, and ment and of unbounded wealth, and hence an age especially as Christians, to be kind, charitable, and of thorough and universal sensuality. Combine forbearing; to avoid lying, purloining, and deceit, these elements together, and slavery must naturally the apostolic precepts on this subject in justification they existed. which would justify slavery in one case, would justify it equally in all similar cases.

may be drawn from a consideration of the cir- value of a man. cumstances under which the precents were delivered. At the time of our Savior and his apostles, acter, or even the existence of a Supreme Intellislavery was universal, and was of a very oppress- gence, and whose objects of adoration were images ive character. These precepts were given for the of "gold, and silver, and stone, graven with art sake of correcting its abuses. But inasmuch as the where the weary would be at rest. She was comfortable until between one and two weeks before she died. Her sister went to make her last visit to her died. Her sister went to make her last visit to her died. She was comfortable until between one and two weeks before she died. Her sister went to make her last visit to her died. Titus ii. 9–10. "Exhort servants to be obediated in a stude in the Biblical Repository for October, 1835, by the Fev. Professor Edwards, of the The oliginal of the gospel considers slavery in itself as innocent,

ne doctrine of God our Savior in all things." are by no means essential to it. If this be so, it in the orgies of Venus and Becches, the go.

1 Peter ii. 18-23. "Servants, be subject to your will, I think, be true, that we are to learn our duty, vealed the existence of one only living and true. masters with all fear; not only to the good and the universal duty of man, respecting slavery, from, vah, all wise, all just, all holy, every where progentle, but also to the froward. For this is thank- a consideration of Roman slavery, in connection beholding the evil and the good, know worthy, if a man for conscience toward God en- with the precepts of the New Testament. Roman thought and intents of the heart, who worthy, if a man for conscience toward God endure grief, suffering wrongfully. For what glory slavery is the basis on which we are to rest. - every secret thing into judgment, whether is it, if, when ye be buffeted for your faults, ye This, in its principles, was right, and agreeable to good or whether it be evil, and who has placed in the control of th shall take it patiently; but if, when ye do well, and the will of God, and became at variance with the all under one and the same law, that has suffes for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable gospel only by abuse. The New Testament under- declares, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with God. For even bereunto were ye called; be- took to correct these abuses, and what is not thus all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself. cause Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an corrected is therefore according to the will of God. example, that ye should follow his steps; who did Let us, then, inquire what were some of the fea- after death, whose notions of futurity were the no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth; who tures of slavery among the Romans at the time of

and the number of slaves almost exceeds belief. -Now I do not see that the scope of these pas- Some rich individuals possessed 10,000, and others sages can be misunderstood. They teach patience, even 20,000 of their fellow creatures. In Italy meekness, fidelity, and charity,-duties which are it is computed that there were then three slaves to

God. They are demanded of Christians, because tives in war, by purchase from slave dealers, by by acting otherwise they would bring reproach birth, and by the operation of law; as for instance upon the cause of Christ. And it is to be observe in consequence of debt, or as a punishment for ed, that the apostles are in every case careful not crime. Casar is said to have taken 400,000 capto utter a syllable by which they concede the tives in his Gallic wars alone. The islands of the right of the master, but they always add as a rea- Mediterranean were almost universally slave mar-

others, are specially liable; such, for instance, are 1. The master had the power of life and death

then, would have been appropriate (as indeed they are every where appropriate at this moment) had barbarity, being perfectly unprotected by law, and there been no such institution as slavery in exist- left entirely in the power of their owners. They ence. They were, therefore, appropriate to slaves, were liable to every kind of torture; and cruel who stood in the relation of persons doing service. masters sometimes kept on their estates tormentors These precepts seem to me to emanate directly by profession, for the purpose of punishing their from the principles of Christianity, and hence, in 1 slaves. Burning alive was sometimes resorted to, in the strictest possible sense, in a state of the Tim. vi. 3-5, the apostle steruly rebukes those that and crucifixion was frequently made the fate of a teach any other doctrine. But in this very rebuke slave for trifling misconduct, or from mere caprice, rounded by every temptation to sin, exposed in he makes no allusion to the right of the master In fine, a slave was considered in no other light Church in Winslow, was a worthy member, and incidental reflections which could not so well have over the slave; and boldly exposes the motives of than as a representative of so much value. Hence of the adversary of souls, he must come off those who would excite insubordination for the it is not wonderful that they should be slain in sake of their own personal gain. To present this order to make food for fishes, or that the question subject in the clearest light, I ask, do our obliga- should arise, whether in a storm a man should sar- tion. And lastly, to men who esteemed the

> tice of the authority which the master claims over It is too revolting to humanity. I only present a ever and in what manner they were able, the the slave? If not, the inculcation of these duties few of the more prominent points for consideration, pel revealed the fact that all men are his in no manner involves a concession of the claim of Enough, however, has been adduced to answer the of their creation brethren; that all are enough,

> and set itself to correct its abuses. This correc-If this be so, the only foundation for the argu-tion is contained in the few lines which I have The selling of prisoners of war, the slave trade it-Ephesians vi. 8, "And ve masters, do the same self, (for as I have said, the Mediterranean then was slave suitable physical comforts as the reward for ing the character, the destiny, the responsible Colossians iv. I. "Musters render to your ser- his toil, and the master's right, and the authority and the inestimable value of a man, Roman empire, in the time of Christ. If this be These precepts simply inculcate on masters the so, there is no reason why Christians at the South the power confided to the master by the New any of the means to which such a creature Let us now see the use that is made of these two Testament. The gospel of Christ, on the subject entitled, for ascertaining and doing the will look passages. They are supposed to sanction the of human rights, falls infinitely below the Declara- and thus escaping eternal death, and laving to

lived and died a worthy and useful member of the not see how such generalization is to be avoided. every where and at all times; for as I have said, if but forbids the abuse of it. The distinction be-salvation?" What shall we say, then, if a create the salvation is to be avoided. are deeply engraven on the memory of sall that law, to one people, but to the whole race; not for out limitation. Let us see what this permission in most evidently is not to be found in the precepts posed to the same condemnation, and going voives. It is the right to compel another man, a which we have quoted. Where, then, is it to be fellow creature of God, in every respect made like found? Where shall we find the direction in the to myself, in his social, intellectual, and moral na- Scriptures by which we shall be guided? Let us to use her own words, "to be with her blessed Je- men, and pagans, Christians and Mohammedans ture, and held at the bar of God to precisely the take a few instances. Under what circumstances for the sake of pecuniary gain interferes will same responsibility as myself, to labor for me with- may a man be made a slave, by war, by purchase, in error, in supposing it to be at variance with the out his contract and consent. This right also, as I by birth, or by all of them? If unlawfully enhave shown involves the right to use all the means slaved at first, how is the right over him afternecessary to its establishment and perpetuity; and wards to be lawfully acquired? Has he a right to of course the right to crush his intellectual and so-marry? and is the relation of marriage protected cial nature, and to stunify his conscience, in so far by the rules of Christ on this subject? The Roas may be necessary to enable me to enjoy this man law allowed slaves to read, and many of them right with the last possible peril. Nay more, I do were learned men; can this permission be abro- Just in so far as slavery is in its principles. not see that it does not sanction the whole system gated? Can a slave be properly forbidden to read of the slave trade. If I have a right to a thing after the sacred Scriptures? I will not, however, mul-I have gotten it. I have a natural right to the means tiply such questions? If it be said that the New necessary for getting it. If this be so, I should be Testament intends to discriminate between the use as much justified in sending a vessel to Africa, and abuse of slavery, it must certainly present us murdering a part of the inhabitants of a village, and with precepts bearing on these questions, for they making slaves of the rest, as I should be in hunt- are all eminently practical, and they are of daily ing a herd of wild animals, and either slaying them occurrence. But where in the New Testament or subjecting them to the yoke. If I err in mak-shall we find any precept by which such questions Who would ever think of goseem to me to be of necessity involved in the prin- ing to the New Testament for such a decision?ciples which would be established by the argument. Where have we ever known the New Testament to be called upon to decide the question, what consti-Now, I ask, was there ever such a moral super- tutes the proper use, and what the abuse of the instructure raised from such a foundation? The stitution of slavery? Would it not be utterly imdoctrine of purgatory, from a verse in Maccabees, possible to find the elements for such a decision

But if the New Testament has left no precept I need not say, my dear brother, that I know justifying, and no prohibition forbidding slavery,

of the tyranny and oppression under which you In what manner, then, did the Savior and his were crushed? Now, strong as this case may apostles deal with this universal sin? I answer. Taylor. seem, I think it is put fairly. For we are always by promulgating such truths concerning the nature to remember that a New Testament rule is a uni- and destiny of men, his relations and obligations versal rule. It was not made for the Northern or both to man and to his Maker, as should render the the Southern States, for white men or for black slavery of a human being a manifest moral absurdmen, but for all men. And hence the precept ity; that is, a notion diametrically opposed to our elementary moral suggestions. I have in my second letter alluded to those ideas of human nature But it may be said, that although these precepts, which the Scriptures have revealed. Let us obtaken by themselves, will not authorize slavery, yet serve how strangely these ideas were in contrast that it is really authorized by the inference which with all that was then known of the character and

To men who had scarcely an idea of the char-

To men who had scarcely an idea of avia bles of Charon's boat, the Styx and Tartarus ... bles which were already held up as objects of doctrine of man's immortality; it taught that human being was a never dying soul, that the to come was a state either of endless and ceivable happiness or wo, and that for this jud important state, the present brief existence was probation, and the only probation that God la lotted to us; and that, during this probation, one of our race must by his own moral class determine his destiny for himself.

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To men who had scarcely formed an idtheir moral relations, the gospel revealed to that our race were universally sinners, and without exception under the condemnation of law which denounces eternal death as the of every transgression; that God placed so estimate upon a human soul new that he .. the world, that he gave his only begotten S. whosoever believeth on him should not but have everlasting life; and that in conof this atonement, eternal salvation is 6 fered to every human being, who, repenting rebellion, will return to the love and ser

versal sensuality, whose motto was, "let as and drink, for to-morrow we die," the rose ter all, perish under a most aggravated cou-

ple of another nation as by nature foes, who had a right to subdue, murder or enslave, loved by the same Father of all ; that Chris equally for all; that all are equally exposed same perdition: that to all is equally ofmansion in the same Father's house, and the title to that inheritance, the same to all, as secured in no other way than by obedience universal law of love, a law enforced by the sanction, "inasmuch as ye did it not to one least of these, ye did it not unto me."

Such, then, were some of the effulge which the gospel poured upon the moral darks the heathen world. Such was the entire row (the word, you perceive, is feebleness itself would not dare to violate the meanest right a meanest creature who stood in such a relati his own temporary convenience, to interfere everlasting life. "Are they not all ministering s same judgment seat, abolishes, at his own plant and on the authority of physical force, the si intellectual, and moral rights of his brothe most solemn relations which can exist being the God and Father of us all, and his child on earth, a child redeemed with the precious bis of his only begotten Son.

It is obvious that such principles as these stilled into the public mind, must of neces abolish slavery and every other form of wrong practice at variance with these elementary of revealed religion, it is forbidden. What be thus at variance, let every man judge,

Suppose, then, that slavery were perm the New Testament, and at the same time ! truths at variance with it are inculcated it w be evident that the permission must yield t principle. Divorce was permitted, but the field were censured for availing themselves of mission. You may give your child, if he preaching to years of discretion, permisan act, while you teach him principles t bid it, for the sake of teaching him to be by principles rather than by any direct of In such a case, you would expect him to principle, and not avail himself of the principle. So in the present instance, were the P proved, we, as moral creatures of God. bound by the principles which controlled

But if no such permission was ever give the question of right, the New Testament lauttered an approving syllable, then we are tirely to the direction of the principal this principle is. I have endeavored to she But why was this mode of teaching to This question must be reserved for the DEM

I am, my dear brother, yours, with every ment of affection.

THE AUTHOR OF THE MORAL SCIENCE

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTER .- Study and preach exactly, but to live exactly----cing of one action in your lives, trouble than the misplacing of words in your This is the way to succeed in your ead give up your account with joy .- Flavel.

THE VIRTUOUS MAN .- If men did but what felicity dwells in the cottage of a man-how sound he sleeps, how quiet his how composed his mind, how free from easy his provision, how healthy his mo sober his night, how moist his mouth, he his heart,-they would never admire the diseases, the throng of passions, and the of unnatural appetites, that fill the house luxurious and the hearts of the ambitious.

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God may b lieveth in J relation to s very nature. price is pa demption is The doc author labo paid for no none other vided. Bu evinces en dence conta the Lord Je atoned for every man forcible not had a fondl in view and crepancy be aged? Th ter, but mai lation to the demption as as its objec relation to m men as are no reference atoned for ? nifies " to c by it, the di this law? sheltering ti covering is the infliction plete and f has redemp To whom v if the reden justice, and law, had i law? The in his exam had but one he looks at

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